The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,050—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

P & O

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd Sept.
* PENINSULAR	6927	T. Leigh	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	6886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	6987	T. Leigh	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG	....	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 9 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Cragliotto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,252	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct., 1900.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 25th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 27th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomersh, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September, 1900.

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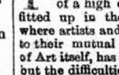

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th October, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in place of Mr. J. M. DICK, who has RESIGNED office.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
O. J. MICHEAL,
Acting Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the Kood Saraswat Brahman Community of Bombay, ADVERTISED to be held at Shri MURLIDHUR TEAKORDWAR, Girgaum Road, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, is POSTPONED to the 7th proximo. Timely intimation of the place and hour will be given hereafter.

Any Member wishing to submit any resolution or amendment to the Meeting should send notice of the same in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him on or before the 3rd proximo.

By Order of the Trustees,
SHANTARAM JUGGONATH,
Hony. Secy. to the Board of Trustees of the Temples and Charitable Institutions of the Community.
Bombay 21st Sept. 1900.

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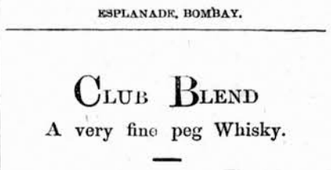

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Manager.
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

John Roberts & Co., Ld.
Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of
TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS,
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Specialty.

DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once break the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 50 years (130 sale was a record) proves them
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the privalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.
ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.
H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.
TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally emolient. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.
The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moriatur qui non utitur.*
Extract from the *Gazette Médicale.*

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.
DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.
Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.
Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS
The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weaknesses of the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stones in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets of 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the name "DR ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1900.

NATIVE STATES.

THE RULERS of NATIVE STATES wishing to renew the Boots and Equipment of their Military, Police and other Forces before the visit of H E the Viceroy should write at once. Large stocks of Ammunition Boots always available. Address THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

"BULLOCKS" ! "BULLOCKS" !!

BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work for cultivation. For terms apply to

FARAMROZ K. PATELL,
Mhow, C. I.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT for COLLECTING and SELLING FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL on the Hill Station of MATHERAN will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendents Office, on the 25th September, 1900, at 10 A.M.

2. The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

R. P. BENGIRI,
Dist. Dy Collr, Kolaba, and Supdt Matheran.

Alibag, August, 1900.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF 250 TONS CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS will be received at the Chief Storekeeper's Office B, B, & C. I. Ry, Parel, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay time) on MONDAY, October 1st, 1900, for the SUPPLY of 250 tons of CASTOR OIL.

Tender forms with conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, B, B & C. I. Railway, Parel, Bombay, or from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, R. M Railway, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

Rupees one thousand must accompany each Tender either or Currency Notes or Government paper, the latter to be undorsed "Pay to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or Order," which will be forfeited on failure of the tenderer's declining to complete the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, B, B, and C. I. Ry., Parel, Bombay 10th September, 1900.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the bowels, liver complaint, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease of the throat, nose, throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation cleanses the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/3 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp, (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scald Head, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores round the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures the most Obstinate cases.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I can, indeed, say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised."

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. I tried while ago however, by advice of a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and while at the present time, so go on with my business being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benifit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint. Dated December 3, 1899."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 10-43m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-31a.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 7th inst., due to arrive at daylight.
B. V. A., last Cinderella of the monsoon season: a Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament.
CRICKET.
P. W. D. vs. B. V. A.
Municipal C. C. vs. Anglo-Indian A. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 55m. High water, 11-10m., 11-28a. Low water, 4-37m., 4-55a.

THE GUN CLUB.—The Cup presented by Colonel Banks will be shot for this afternoon, commencing at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from the 1st October the sender of a parcel addressed to Ceylon will be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee, by paying, at the time of posting the parcel, a fee of one anna in addition to the postage.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th instant.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A VICE-CONSUL.—On account of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. W. Webb being engaged in the marine court of inquiry the charge of defaming Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Banaji, Vice-Consul for Persia in Bombay, could not be taken up yesterday. Mr. Hamilton, bar-at-law, who appeared for the accused Jainuddin Husein, proprietor of the *Vatan Matbu* printed in Calcutta, on a suggestion from the bench, expressed his client's readiness to show regret, and thus bring an end to the proceedings. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan who appeared for the Vice-Consul, would not accept such an apology. He was, however, ready to accept if expressed and written in a proper form. The matter stands adjourned.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner held an inquiry, yesterday, at Worlee Pakady Road, regarding the death of Sundribai, a Hindu widow, aged about sixty, who resided in that locality. The deceased used to hawk vegetables in the village of Worlee. On Sunday evening, deceased was found missing from home and the police were informed. On Thursday last her nephew was searching for her in the fields at some distance from the houses when he noticed the body of the deceased floating in a well, face downwards. The body was removed by the police. It bore no marks of violence and all the ornaments she had been wearing when last seen alive, were safe. The well which has no parapet wall is not discernible from a distance owing to the excessive growth of grass around it. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE SINGULAR INCIDENT AT FALKLAND ROAD.—The boy Dhondo Pandoo, aged twelve years, who, while selling sweetmeat at the junction of Falkland and Duncan Roads on Tuesday afternoon, was burnt with some corrosive acid, died at the J. J. Hospital on Thursday. The deceased in his dying declaration before the Third Presidency Magistrate stated that on the day in question he had a quarrel with an old woman and that while he was standing at the above spot, a boy came up and put something like a fire in his pocket and that presently after his clothes were in flames and he was burnt. Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of the boy. After the deceased's body was identified, the inquiry was adjourned to the 28th instant to enable the police to investigate the matter.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN YOUTH.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Mount Road, Mazagon, by Mr. H. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Nehemia Abdina, a Mahomedan, aged sixteen years. The deceased was a servant in the employ of a Borah and resided with his grandfather at Khadak. About 9 o'clock, on Wednesday night, Meherali returned home from work and about half-an-hour after his master called him again. He went out and never returned. About half-past ten o'clock the same night, a Purdesee watchman at Hussanabad heard a splash in the well in the compound behind the building. He went to the well and found an umbrella and a white cap lying near it. The matter was reported to the police, who next day dragged the well and recovered the body, which was identified to be that of the deceased. The well is protected, the parapet wall round it being about five feet high, and no one can fall into it accidentally. The deceased was not in any trouble and no reason was assigned for his committing suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A CASE OF SWINDLING.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bartley prosecuted Abdool Rahiman, Sulleman Cassum, Jivandas Khimji and a European, named Henry Beals, on a charge of cheating one Jan Mahomed in respect of Rs. 350. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Khalil, barrister-at-law, and Godinho, pleader, defended the accused Abdul Rahiman and Beals, respectively. The evidence given by the complainant went to show that a few days ago accused Nos. 1 and 2 called upon the complainant and informed him that there was a house for sale at Grant Road, which they could dispose of for Rs. 10,000 and that they had a European ready to buy it for Rs. 24,000. The house belonged to accused Jivandas, from whom he (complainant) should purchase it for Rs. 10,000 and then dispose it off to the fourth accused Beale for Rs. 24,000. The complainant was taken by accused Nos. 1 and 2 in a victoria to the Bhuleshwar vegetable market, where he was introduced to Jivandas, the supposed owner of the house. After some negotiations, Jivandas offered to sell the property for Rs. 10,000, and it was arranged that Rs. 1,000 should be paid as earnest-money by the purchaser. The party then proceeded to Mr. Beale's bungalow at Malabar Hill. The complainant was introduced to Beale, who, he alleged, offered to purchase the house for Rs. 24,000. The next morning complainant, accompanied by the first two accused, went to the house of Jivandas, with whom the complainant, at his share of the earnest-money, deposited Rs. 350 and executed a promissory note for Rs. 150, while Abdul Rahiman (accused No. 1) deposited gold and silver ornaments in lieu of his share. Two agreements on stamp papers were also executed at the same time and one preliminary for the contract were to all appearances, completed. The three men then went to Beale's bungalow, but the latter said that he could do nothing in the matter as he was laid up with rheumatism. They called again on Beale on the following morning, but he was still ill. The complainant then proceeded to examine the property which he had acquired and on enquiries ascertained that the real owner of the house was Pamalal Javerchund and not Jivandas. The complainant was thus disillusioned and reported the matter to the police, who took the accused in custody.

The case was adjourned, the accused being liberated on bail.

FINES IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India have acted very wisely by issuing a circular in regard to fining Government employes, and I should be glad to see the orders applied to other public offices, viz., those that belong to Municipalities, Local Boards and Port Trusts, which are not entirely independent of all Government control. I am of opinion that fines have a demoralizing effect. Under the fear of punishment, the employe is over-careful to avoid all sorts of mistakes, but this very absolving anxiety makes him nervous, and he falls in errors into which he would otherwise have not fallen. And when punishment is inflicted for a mistake, which he has feared so much, he becomes depressed in mind. His health suffers, and with it, his ability to work. When he finds that no care can save him from punishment, he despairs and the punishment being frequent, he becomes familiarised with it, and ceases to look upon it with contempt; his feelings are blunted, and he is despondent—a victim to harshness. I should, therefore, think that the Government of India have taken a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that Government Officers, and for the matter of that, all those who have the honour and privilege of managing public offices elsewhere, will carry out most loyally the wishes of the Supreme Government. Apart from the consideration, that the Government of India have seen fit to abolish the practice of fining the employes, heads of departments must bear in mind that their subordinates are human beings, and that to err is human. They should not, therefore, for over-sights and such like offences inflict punishments on the employe, and I am sure if every head of a department who is considerate to others will not make the lives of those serving under him wretched by blaming and reprimanding them now and then for trivial mistakes and inadvertencies and supposed delinquencies. I am constrained to observe here that when the head of a department happens to be a native, the distribution of punishments and rewards varies; and those who happen to belong to his caste or creed receive the latter in profusion, but the former with rarity; in the case of those who are not of his creed or caste equity is reversed. By this I do not mean to say that every native head of a department is open to this charge. There are, at times, very notable exceptions. Nor do I mean to say that *every* European proves a Nankoba but a just and conscientious officer: you might find amongst Europeans a hard and inconsiderate task-master. But the exception in either case proves the rule; the preference of the natives to serve under an European points to a significant fact and suggests an obvious inference.—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	2	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	0	13
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Sewree	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	4	29
Total	27	12	161
Total plague deaths to date,	72,523	66,001	
Same date last year	18	11	79
Cholera	6	8	

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

ESSUFALLI FAZALBHOY AND OTHERS vs. HARKISONDAS HARIBHOY AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal by the plaintiffs against a decision of Mr. Justice Tyebjee in a suit brought by them against the defendants. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Dawar, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the appellants. Mr. Starling with Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lang said Mr. Justice Tyebji had in his judgment given his clients certain relief, but not all that was required. His clients who carried on business under the name of S. Narien and Co. in Bombay, had been in the habit of importing aniline dyes from Austria, which, under the name of the Suraj or sun brand, had acquired a high reputation among dealers. The appellants had subsequently found that the defendants had imported through a German firm; having its agency in Bombay, aniline dyes, in tins bearing a similar label to that of the plaintiffs. The defendants' label was of the same colour, was printed in gold, and was, counsel submitted, calculated to deceive persons, such as illiterate dyers, into the belief that they were purchasing the plaintiffs' goods. The defendants, on their label, in place of the sun used by the plaintiffs, had substituted a trade mark consisting of three crowns, which was the trade mark of the German firm who had supplied goods. That mark had, however, been altered so as to resemble plaintiff's mark.

The Chief Justice suggested that the defendants might overcome the difficulty by simply using the three crowns without any additions.

Mr. Starling said the defendants were willing to do anything in reason and were willing to adopt the three crown trade mark providing that the cases of goods in stock should be allowed to be sold.

The defendants gave an undertaking not to import into India goods under labels bearing a device resembling that of the plaintiffs; such undertaking not to affect the sale of the five cases at present held by the defendants in Bombay, or to prevent them importing goods under the trade mark of three crowns, which was the trade mark of the German firm supplying the dyes to defendants.

Mr. Lang for the plaintiffs, accepted the undertaking, adding that the plaintiffs had now got what they had asked for two years ago. He applied for the costs of the appeal.

Mr. Starling for the defendants submitted that the circumstances of the case were such as to warrant the assumption that the matter would be best met by each of the parties paying their own costs.

The Chief Justice said he thought Mr. Starling had done a wise thing in suggesting to his clients to give the undertaking. Each party would bear their own costs up to the 19th February, from which date the defendants would pay the plaintiffs' costs.

DISPUTE REGARDING LABELS ON INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND ANOTHER VS. MUNCHERJEE MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE.

This was an appeal by the defendant, Muncherjee, against a decision of the Honorable Mr. Justice Tyebjee given in favour of his brothers, Framjee and Pestonjee Manockjee Poonjiajee, the plaintiffs. The Honorable Mr. Lang, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the appellant and defendant; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, was for the plaintiffs and respondents.

In the original suit Framjee Manockjee and the other plaintiff had claimed that the defendant and present appellant should be restrained from using on goods manufactured by him labels bearing the name of Muncherji Manockji, late of Manockjee Ponjiajee and sons, or any other names calculated to deceive persons into the belief that they were purchasing the plaintiffs' goods. In his decree, Mr. Justice Tyebjee found in favour of the plaintiffs on the issues raised and the case. In his appeal against that decision Muncherji Manockji Poonjiajee submitted Mr. Justice Tyebji had not gone far enough, that he was not entitled to use on the labels upon his goods the name of Muncherji Manockji Poonjiajee and Sons, or the word Poonjiaji.

Mr. Lang said that in 1884 after dissolving partnership with the plaintiffs, the defendant commenced to carry on business on his own account as a manufacturer of Indian condiments. For that purpose he used certain labels which had been put in in the suit. The general get up of most of those labels was much the same as those of the plaintiffs, who in 1891 filed a suit against the defendant to restrain him from using those labels. It was important to remember at that time that they did not complain of his using the name Muncherjee Manockjee Poonjiajee. Now the plaintiffs objected to the name Poonjiajee being used, as they had set up the case that their goods were known as Poonjiajee's goods. Counsel read a judgment delivered in the Appeal Court by the late Sir Charles Farran. Since that judgment some alteration had been made by the defendant to some of the labels. Subsequently the case had again come before Mr. Justice Tyebjee when his Lordship decreed that the defendant was not entitled to use the name Muncherjee Manockjee Poonjiajee. That Mr. Lang said amounted to the fact that the defendant was practically restrained from using his own name, although in his agreement with the plaintiffs, he had made no covenant to do so. On dissolution of the partnership, the defendant, on the day following the signing of the agreement, could have re-started business in his own name. The defendant had simply sold the good will of his business and had not debarred himself of the right of using his own name in trading. There was nothing to show that the plaintiffs had suffered any loss thereby, or, that persons had been induced to buy the defendant's goods in place of those sold by the plaintiff's. The defendant could not be restrained from carrying on business in a name that was shown to be his own. It was only in the latter suit that an objection had been taken to the name Poonjiajee. Counsel therefore submitted the appeal should be allowed.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that in the suit instituted in 1895, no objection had been taken to the use of the word Poonjiajee.

Mr. Scott, for the plaintiffs, said that in order to explain the case fully, it was necessary for him to go through all the documents, which his learned friends had neglected to do. He submitted that the defendant, after dissolving partnership had no right to lead the public to believe that he was still carrying on the business. He would not even be entitled to add the words "late of" after his name Mr. Scott was dealing with the advertisements that had been published announcing the dissolution of partnership, when the hearing was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX vs. BAPU VISHNU HARWALKER.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order passed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, in February last, acquitted the accused of offences under sections 161, 163, and 420 of the Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarker appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with the Government Pleader, for the Crown. It was alleged that the accused, while employed as a recruit in the Police Commissioner's office, accepted, on the 19th August 1899, from one Noor Mahomed Shaik Meer, a currency note for Rs. 10 as an illegal gratification or as an inducement in consideration of which he was to recomend Noor Mahomed to the Commissioner of Police and to procure his interests with regard to a license for his shop at Khetwady. Accused was charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer on the 13th December 1899, and after the case had been heard on several occasions, Mr Spencer acquitted the accused, on the 7th February 1900, of the charges. It was submitted that the magistrate, instead of acquitting, should have convicted the accused on the charge of having committed an offence punishable under section 163 of the Code, and that his order of acquittal was erroneous.

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the Court's judgment, said: This is an appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay against an order passed by Mr. Spencer, the acting fourth Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, acquitting Bapu Vishnu Harwalker of offences under sections 161, 163, and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The only question urged before us has been as to the correctness of this order so far as is acquitted the accused of the offence under section 163. The offence under this section, with which he was charged, was that he, on or about the 19th August 1899, obtained Rs. 10 from one Noor Mahomed Shaik Miran as a reward for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant to wit the Commissioner of Police, in favour of the said Noor Mahomed Shaik Meran. Now, there can be no doubt that, if the evidence for the prosecution is to be believed, an offence under this section was committed. This is conceded on all the learned magistrate; but it appears to him that the evidence was not worthy of credence for the reasons he has expressed in his judgment. We have carefully considered those reasons, and we think Mr. Chandavarkar was fully justified in the course he has followed, nor to state that they did not feel he could, on behalf of the accused, rely on the reasons put forward by the magistrate. Indeed, they appear to us to be of so little value that we think it unnecessary to deal further with them. Mr. Chandavarkar, however, has advanced certain arguments and criticisms deserving of more serious attention; and in the light of them, we will briefly examine the evidence in the case. Now, there is no room for doubt that, on the 19th August, the accused was in the complainant's shop; that the ten rupee note was found in his left hand breast pocket; and that it must have got there while accused was in the shop. When the note was so found in the presence of the panch, the accused denied all knowledge of how it came into his possession. We do not know, from the immediate previous history of that note; in other words, that the complainant had obtained it from the police for the purpose of being given to the accused. The only point, therefore, left for solution is, whether the accused obtained it from the complainant in the manner alleged in the charge. In support of this view, we have the evidence of the complainant himself; and this on many points is corroborated. Thus there is substantial corroboration as to what preceded and followed the actual handing over the note, and we see no reason to doubt the evidence at these stages. It is true that as to the actual circumstances under which the note was handed to the accused, we have the evidence of the complainant alone; but the surrounding circumstances, which appear from the evidence given by Ardeshir H D and Captain and V Sallay Mahomed Nathoo and others—Captain and V and M H Khan.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

96 99—Tyabjee D and Co—Gajanand Prudurang and others vs Pandurang Crishnajee and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

434 03—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.
666 98—Higginbotham G and W—Kishanna vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—(Long Cause.)
422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundarah vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jalla Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Mussay and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard. Not to be called on.
397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta.
2 00—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Motussil Company Ld—Petitioner.

Testamentary Suit

1 1900—Madhavjee V—Oza Premjee Goculdas vs Gomiba widow—In person.

Before the Hop'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

415 00—Daphtary and F—John Felix Oliviera vs Sumsoodin Hajee Ebrahim Penrkar and others—Maganlal and J and Captain and V.
191 00—Framjee and D—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Merwan Khodadad Irani.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

150 98—Payne G S and M—Mahomedbhai Hassanbhoy and another vs Rahimtoolabhoy Shamjee and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
36 99—Edgelow G and W—Manackchand Vassoonjee and others vs Rahimtoolabhoy Vassunjee and others—Wadia and G.
579 99—Thakurdas D and Co—Peerbhoy Cassum vs Sallay Mahomed Nathoo and others—Captain and V and M H Khan.
287 99—Payne G S and M—Shamji Akhai vs Chagbai and another—Hiraial M and M.
85 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs Motilal Hurgowandas Wadia and G.
655 99—Tatta and Co—Muljeebhai Nursey vs Walbai—H M and M.
482 1900—Ardeshir H D and Co—H Samuel vs S S Nageswker.
438 00—Mathubhai J and M—Pseoo Rajpal and another vs Ratanjee Sorabjee Nesserwanjee and another.
486 00—Payne G S and M—Thakersi Purshotum and other vs Lukmdas Bhimjee Rowjee—Maganlal D and J.
493 00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malis Tajor vs Reubin David Sassoon and others—Craw ford B and Co.
572 00—In person and Pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs. Yacoob Esmail and others—Captain and V.

THE COLLISION AT THE DOCKS.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE marine court of enquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the collision of the s.s. Coromandel with the dock wall on the 29th August last resumed enquiry yesterday under the presidency of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Yorke-Smith, Government Solicitor, led evidence. Mr. Bland, Solicitor, represented the engineers of the ship, and Mr. Bowen for the P. and O. Company, the owners of the vessel.

Mr. John William Gallon, chief engineer of the Coromandel, being called and examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith, said he was in charge of the engines on the morning of the accident. The other engineers were all working under him. He had had three voyages on the Coromandel. The telegraph on the bridge communicating with the engine-room, with one exception, was in proper order. The telegraph was tested the night before the accident and found in perfect order. It was tested even after the accident and found correct. In addition to other duties I had to stand near the telegraph and the lever. Witness here described the various duties assigned to his subordinates. The boiler-maker came into the engine-room whenever required. The engineers could not leave their places without witness' order. The second engineer could watch the dial which was about six to eight feet from his position. The third engineer could not see it from the position assigned to him unless he stepped back a little. It was the second engineer's duty to watch the telegraph dial. Four or five minutes before the accident he had observed the telegraph dial. He was on the bottom platform near the second engineer while the ship left her moorings. Witness left the place at 11-37 by the engine-room clock to direct the third engineer to reduce the pressure of the steam which he noticed issuing from the higher pressure side valve. He was three or four minutes with the third engineer examining the leak. At 11-42 when he returned to the engine-room the leakage was not stopped. The fifth engineer was standing near the telegraph and the fourth was at his position. Witness noticed the telegraph dial which pointed "full speed astern." The engines were worked as per telegraphic instructions. If the men in the engine-room could observe the cranks they could at once say which way the vessel was moving. The second, fourth and fifth engineers could observe the cranks at the time.

To the Court.—He could not say why the telegraph was tested on the previous night. It was usual to test it an hour or so before leaving the berth. If the chains were broken there were no other means of communication beyond oral orders. He was chief engineer for the last three years and seven months. The engines could be stopped or reversed within five or six seconds.

To Mr. Bland.—It was an important thing and therefore witness mentioned about the leaking of the steam from the valve.

Mr. William MacDowell, second engineer of the s.s. Coromandel, was examined next. He deposed, in answering Mr. Yorke-Smith's questions, that he did not think the ship was going more than half a knot per hour when she struck the dock wall. He did not remember whether or not he had any communication with the fourth officer in the captain's cabin about that officer making a mistake in the telegraph. Two orders were given, "full speed astern" and "stop." At 11-41 the engines were stopped for a few seconds before "full speed astern" was rung.

To Mr. Bland.—He had been a sea-going engineer for fifteen years. He had in his stand-by book all the orders given through the telegraph. They were promptly and correctly obeyed.

Mr. William Torrie, marine surveyor to Government, said he surveyed the Coromandel after the accident and made a report of the damage. Witness produced a photograph of the damage to the bows of the Coromandel.

Mr. Samuel Andrew, fourth engineer of the s. s. Coromandel, said he was on duty on the 29th August last. He was in charge of the pumps, but was sent for to take charge of the throttle for five or six minutes. He had previously on several occasions taken charge of the throttle. He had been eleven months on the Coromandel. That morning while on duty he saw every move on the telegraph dial. He did not notice that anybody took the fifth engineer's place in the engine-room. At 11-39 the orders were "slow ahead" and "stop." He saw the second engineer getting his reversing gear in the position and he then opened the throttle. When the order to stop came he did not watch the second engineer. After two seconds later came the order "full as tern," and the second engineer reversed the lever at once and witness opened the steam.

The Fifth engineer on the Coromandel, Mr. Thomas Edgar Rattray said he had no certificate as an engineer. He worked four months on the Coromandel and had been in all eighteen months at sea. He stood at the telegraph in the engine-room and gave orders as they were read by him. The standby books were written up by him in each case when he received an order. At 11-40 a.m. the orders "stop," "full astern" and "stop" were entered together, because they came too quickly to enter up separately. He stood at his post except for a minute at 11-38, when he went upstairs to shut the drain cocks on top of the cylinders which was necessary. The boiler-maker took his place. He called out each order loudly in the engine-room and they were all correctly carried out. The engines at 11-39 were going "slow ahead."

At the conclusion of the evidence the court framed a charge against the second engineer Mr. William MacDowell as follows:—

"That you being the second engineer of the P. and O. s. s. Coromandel and as such being moved under steam out of the Victora Dock did commit a wrongful act or default in failing to carry out the orders communicated to you at between 11-40 and 11-42 o'clock a. m. of that date (engine-room time) namely to go full speed astern, instead of which you went either full ahead or neglected to go full speed astern as ordered, and this caused the said vessel to collide against the dock wall; and that you thereby caused serious damage to the said vessel."

Mr. Bland, on behalf of the second engineer, addressing the Court said that it was brought out in the evidence that there was no damage done to the dock to any serious extent, the repairs only cost about Rs. 85. There was also no harm done to human life. He raised the point that the accident took place in private water, namely, the Victoria Dock, and he questioned the right of the court to deal with the engineer's certificate. He further submitted that the whole of the evidence was confined into two sets, viz., that of the officers on the bridge and the engineers in the engine-room. Those on the bridge know nothing about what happened in the engine-room and those in the engine-room did not know anything as to what happened on the bridge. They all say to the effect that the orders were carried out. There was no direct evidence in the case to prove that any one of them did not carry out his respective duty. Even up to the present moment it could not be said how the accident happened. It was only a presumption of the people on the deck. The dock was only 12030 feet long and in that confined space the engines were worked recklessly. It was only because one of the men on the deck found out that the ship had too much way on her, that they gave orders to put engines "full speed astern." The case was a mystery and would remain so, and that being the case he begged the court would not deal with the engineer's certificate.

The court will deliver judgment on Friday next.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

353 00—Mansukhlal D and J—Gordhandas Soondersdas and others vs Canjee Mosjee—Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

443 00—Ardesir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsatjee Tata vs Marwady Jutmal Kanayalal—Payne, G S and M. Part heard.

Long Causes.

492 00—Muljee and R—Dewsey Shamjee vs Sundrabai widow—Wadia and G.
361 94—Edgelow G and W—Lalcobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Bhabhai and D.
374 1439 99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey.
246 99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoo and others—Inverarity and N and Shitaram M and M.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 170—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Long Causes.

224 8315 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Pestonjee and another—Khundersey and S.
75 00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomonjee Shapurjee Choba vs Sahmahomed Hajee Mahomed—B M and M.
812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hasam vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—F and D.
709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—

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You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.
We are, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.
The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA
I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY, EVENING, SEPT. 21.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £98 7-16 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 xd unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £63 7-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 13-16 ,,
Do New York ..... 62 3-4 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·14 1-2—1
Do. New York ..... 4·86 7-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. —1-8
The Bank of England's reserve is 54 per cent. of its liabilities.
Shipment of Silver to Bombay £130,000.
,, ,, Hongkong £34,000.
,, ,, Shanghai £2,000.

SKINS.—The Goat skin sale closed to-day; total skins sold 1,330,000. Madras 1 1-2d. lower, Bombay 1d. lower.

EXCHANGE.—On opening on Monday after three days close holidays on account of the Parsi New Year the market opened firm with rates unchanged, and a large business passed during that day and the following Tuesday, when it is estimated that between £400,000 and £500,000 was put through in various usances. Wednesday saw us just as firm but not so much doing. Thursday, the Banks were again closed owing to another Parsi holiday, while to-day rates were steady but with sellers not inclined to sell Telegraphic before 15th October at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Demand at 1s. 4d. and 15th November at 1-32d. higher. During the week a Bank came out as a buyer of ready credits at 1s. 4 5-32d and, got quite as much as he was inclined to accept when the rate reverted again to 1s. 4 3-16d. all round for this and next mail, at which it has remained. At 1s. 4 3-16d. for Credits, for May, a considerable amount of bills were placed and it is possible that this rate would have been accepted for delivery a month earlier as we closed this afternoon.

Bank Telegraphic Ready ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ,, ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits ,, ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Francs 169 3-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight ..... Rs. 204 1-2
Hongkong ,, ... ,, 152
Japan ,, ... ,, 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady during the week. The fluctuations are very few and the business is little compared with that passing in the previous weeks. On Monday the market opened at Rs. 96 and during the week the highest rate touched was Rs. 96-2 and the lowest Rs.95-15 per cent. To-day the market received Rs. 96 per cent. Slight demand in money market is likely to effect Paper. Ready Paper in large amounts is one anna higher while small clean pieces are 4 annas higher than the rate for the settlement. Municipal and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at previous quotations. The easiness in the money market is just the same as it was last week, but to-day the heavy fall of 60 lacs in the weekly cash balance of the Bank of Bengal and the rise of one per cent., from 4 to 5 per cent., have caused some feeling for the future tightness during the coming busy season with the crops promising well all over India.

STOCKS AND SHARE MARKET.—The share market has been quiet during the week and the further rise in Mill shares has been checked by the recent rise in cotton. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,260, while Commercial's are weak at Rs. 52 with sellers at the rate. Tapti Valley shares are weak at Rs. 475x d., while Ahmedabad-Prantej shares are in good demand at Rs. 650. Press shares are steady and the better reports from the cotton growing districts are likely to strengthen the market. Mofussil's, Indian's and Bora's are steady at Rs. 405, 142 2 and 525 respectively. In Mill shares, Greaves Cotton Mill shares are quiet at previous quotations. Currimbhoy's and China's are quoted at Rs. 600 and 450, while Standard's are steady at Rs. 200 and David's have changed hands at Rs. 260. Central's and Swadeshi's are in demand at Rs. 1,890 and Rs. 550 and Sholapur and Morarjee shares are quiet at Rs. 1,820 cum-dividend and Rs. 1,475 respectively. Petit's are, after a fall of Rs. 15, steady at Rs. 1,725, cum-dividend. Other mill shares are unchanged at previous quotations. In miscellaneous shares Badham's and Mark's are steady at Rs. 141 and Rs. 140, while Treacher's are Rs. 995. Port Canning's have changed hands at Rs. 520 cum-dividend and there are sellers at the rate. Bombay Flour Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 750. Thacker's are steady at Rs. 156 x d. Bombay-Burmah shares are at Rs. 6,800 while new issues are in good demand at Rs. 1,740.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been very firm throughout the week at gradually hardening rates until we close to-day for seeds. Wheat and cotton for Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk at 19s. for October :—

20s. November,
20s. 6d. December,
21s. January,
21s. 6d. February,
22s. March,
22s. 6d. April,
23s. May.

Hamburg commands 6d. per ton higher each month.

Early in the week cotton was booked for Hamburg, October, at 22s. 6d., and Antwerp, for same month, at 20s. For Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk 20s. was paid for January, 20s. 6d. February and 21s. for March, sellers not willing to go on at these rates. For Triest-Venice 15s. and 16s. were paid for October with 19s. for the former port, December to April.

The only fixture this week has been that of the "Clan Lamont" taken up by speculators and berthed for Antwerp and Dunkirk for October loading.

The "Aston Hall" is fixed away from Bombay for Rangoon, but no particulars have transpired.

COALS.—The position this week is, it anything, stronger than ever, but in the absence of sellers at anywhere near buyer's ideas, no transactions are reported.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside :—

	Rs.
Singarini	13 1-2
Desbargar, Bengal	16 1-4
Muir's Navigation	14
Jardines do	14 1-4
Seebpore do	14 3-4

WHEAT.—With the exception of some fluctuations during the week, the feeling has been quiet and the market closes easier at Rs. 469 to Rs. 470 for White Delhi, April-May, with indications of lower rates owing to satisfactory news from the producing districts.

Arrivals—37,118 cwts.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market is steady with next quoted nominally at Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 10-12 and rest to nothing doing owing to want of the article.

Arrivals—3,797 cwts.

RAPESEED.—The market has ruled firm through the week with a good enquiry, principally for Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-11, at which business has been done, and at Rs. 8-2 for Yellow the market closing very firm.

Arrivals—9,952 cwts.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been quiet but steady with a slight demand for local consumption. Rs. 7-40 per candy is quoted as the closing price.

Arrivals—17,447 cwts.

POPPYSEED.—After opening quiet a good enquiry set in and the market firmed up and we close at Rs. 8-6 or say 2 ans. above last week.

Arrivals—6,964 cwts.

GINGELLY SEEDS.—Arrivals 1432 Cwts,

PIECE GOODS.—A very fair business has been done in the bazaar during the past week, but mostly between dealers, for the demand from up-country although slightly better, is hardly up to the average for this time of the year. Prices for Grey shirtings however have advanced from 1 1-2 annas to 2 annas per piece and for Bleached Cloths higher rates have been paid as prices in Manchester have advanced rapidly the last few days and dealers have been willing buyers of ready goods from first hands, but as higher prices are being asked for these only a moderate business has been done.

IMPORTED YARNS.—The market is firmer and prices have advanced all round.

Current quotations :—
Market strong.

Twist	No.	8s Mule,	As. 4 1-2	to 5 per, lb.
,, ...	,,	8s ,,	,, 4 5-8	,, 5 1-8 ,,
,, ...	,,	10s ,,	,, 4 3-4	,, 5 3-8 ,,
,, ...	,,	12s ,,	,, 4 7-8	,, 5 3-4 ,,
,, ...	,,	16s ,,	,, 5 1-2	,, 5 7-8 ,,
,, ...	,,	20s ,,	,, 5 3-4	,, 6 3-8 ,,
,, ...	,,	24s ,,	,, 6 1-8	,, 6 1-2 ,,
,, ...	,,	30s ,,	,, 7 1-8	,, 7 1-2 ,,
,, ...	,,	40s ,,	,, 8	,, 9 ,,

COTTON.—The excitement in Americans early in the week caused a decided improvement in prices here and quite a large business was reported both in ready cotton and new crops. The Mill agents bought a little at enhanced rates, but the chief demand came from exporters and holders were able to secure much better prices than those current two or three weeks ago. The feeling during the last few days has been much quieter in sympathy with the decline in New York and Liverpool, and the enquiry from exporters has almost disappeared. Crop accounts generally speaking are very satisfactory, but in parts of the Districts that Bengals come from, complaints of damage, owing to too much rain, are current.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier. Manchester was dull. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 200 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 6 26-32d.—3-32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 5-8d.—1-4d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.
6·49	5·49	5·17	5·10	5·6
—3	—2	—2	—4	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	27,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. Continent	2,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-2—1-4
Futures, month of December ...	9·36—26
,, ,, of March	9·35—26

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz :—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. d.
Bengal Fine	210	4 5-16
Do do January 1901	207	4 9-32
Bengal Fine Good	200	4 1-8
Do do January 15-25 1901 ..	195	4 1 16
Do Good	195	4 1-32
Khandesh F G Jan 1901	210,	4 11-32
Oomra F G Jan 1901	220	4 17-32
Bhownugger Good 15-25 May 1901 ...	210	4 11-32
S G Dharwar Good	242	4 15-16
Westerns	235	4 15-16
Broach Good, 15-25 March 1901	235	4 27-32

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts,	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales	1898. Bales
For 8 days	3,438	5,316	1,966
From 1st Jan. to 20th Sept.	560,188	1,730,187	1,552,482
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent,			
For 8 days	4,508	370	5,145
From 1st Jan. to 20th Sept.	221,283	489,640	443,515
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For 8 days	530	512	19,739
From 1st Jan to 20th Sept.	164,377	449,009	390,149

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	37,972	75,193	18,922
Do. from 1 Jan. to 20 Sept.	1,692,163	4,513,926	7,157,898
Linseed for 8 days	4,867	10,486	27,409
Do. from 1 Jan. to 20 Sept.	647,591	1,934,888	2,099,746
Rapeseed for 8 days	11,424	24,007	22,804
Do. from 1 Jan. to 20 Sept.	550,561	1,854,119	1,847,204
Gingelly for 8 days	1,904	2,865	1,336
Do. from 1 Jan. to 20 Sept.	945,138	1,026,475	1,183,856

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts
Wheat for 8 days		33,283	
Do from 1st Jan. to 20th Sept.	8	2,883,216	5,420,988
Linseed for 8 days	1,003	33,129	26,322
Do from 1st Jan. to 20th Sept.	724,497	1,906,939	2,146,455
Rapeseed for 8 days	5,003	30,307	31,309
Do from 1st Jan. to 20th Sept.	835,593	1,639,335	1,851,219
Gingellyseed for 8 days		4,214	
Do from 1st Jan. to 20th Sept.	1,214,818	1,351,896	1,354,946

Receipts of various Growth of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding period in the previous season :—

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st. 1900.	1899.	October 1st. 1899.	1898.
Khandeish, Barsee and Nagpur ...	91	26	186	67495	347486	111320	414947
Berar	342	98	122	32776	120325	48016	129189
	1205	516	1198	78317	452566	130162	616750
Total Comrras	2238	640	1506	178588	9,21,077	284523	1160886
Hingunghat	..	...	...	5854	9630	7853	12468
Dholera ...	...	...	21	25743	230890	55419	319382
Oraon	...	...	...	19225	139571	41536	122954
Compta & Dharwar.	553	158	1035	63691	140027	76811	151419
Westerns ...	714	204	510	24698	16041	25526	21615
Bengals ...	717	205	264	181170	228545	322975	269503
Sind	..	..	...	18869	8012	26196	8329
Persian ...	..	..	4	10722	191	12237	259
American...	184	52	52	19434	2139	20300	2372
Egyptian...	...	...	76	8519	2949	12065	3043
Outer Sorts	...	...	...	6717	19	7911	22
Total...	4409	1,259	3438	560188	1730187	893417	2073049

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

	Total Receipts for this week.	Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900	Total Receipts for same period in 1899.
Wheat ..... cwts	37118	1692163	4513926
Linseed ,,	3797	647591	1934888
Rapeseed ,,	9952	555561	1854119
Gingellyseed ,,	1432	945138	1026475
Poppyseed ,,	6964	429972	552301
Groundnuts ,,	998	42955	137908
Castorseed ,,	17447	405462	792157
Rice ,,	247118	11618130	3667224
Myrabollams ,,	2237	232203	.....

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats easier.
Good Bhownugger 4 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 98 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 100ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper 63 7-8
Bar Silver 28 13-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £30,700,000 ; Increase £300,000 ; Public Deposits £6,700,000, unchanged ; Other Deposits £39,600,000, Increase £700,000 ; Other Securities £27,300,000 ; Increase £2,300,000 ; Notes and Gold £25,100,000 ; Increase £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Specie shipments :—Silver to Bombay £130,000: Hongkong £34,000 ; and Shanghai 2,000.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, SEPT. 20,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Goorkha left here this afternoon.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfaren left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on-Friday 21st instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Croydon, 2 323 tons, Captain W Butler, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.
THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,436 tons, Captain J Cruess, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.
THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 Lms., Captain W Pigott, will sail to-day for Colombo, &c, with a general cargo.
THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain H McDermid, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with general cargo, 57 cases opium, 117 horses and the following passengers :—Mr Karmalibhoy and 12 friends, Mr Ellis, 29 natives and 83 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
B	Clio	1777	Johnson	Hull	22 9	F M & Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	3 10	F Hayer
K	Sultan	1781	Stahl	Zanzibar	28 9	F Hayer
M	Zalda	2883	.....	Repairing	M	M & Co
O	Afghan	1439	Tenlon	.....	H	C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahamed ...	Karachi	22 9	Sheprd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakoer ...	Bhownagar ...	22 9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
4	Croydon	2110	Butler	.....	22 9	M M & Co
5	Chusan	2852	Bennett ...	China ...	23 9	P & O S N Co
7	Imperator	2320	Fellner ...	Trieste ..	17	A L S N Co
8	Silesia	2310	Coughlin ...	China ...	26 9	A L S N Co
9	C of Edinburgh ...	1060	Slater ..	Singapore ...	F	Forbes & Co
10	Aston Hall	2221	McFee ...	Karachi ...	22 9	K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia	1967	Bartlett ...	London	22 9	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell ...	Karachi ...	22 9	M M & Co
15	Eilora	1191	Archdeacon ...	Moulmein ...	21 9	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Hermod	1329 tons gross	Bombay Co

P. & O. Co.'s DOCK.

Coromandel	2887	Vibert	Repairing ..... P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	Java s	McDearmid ..	Basreh, Sept. 8

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Croydon, Butler, for Rangoon.
,, Amra, Pigott, for Colombo.
,, Chupra, Gruces, for Chittagong.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
,, Silesia, for China.
,, Java, for Persian Gulf.
,, Afghan, for Zanzibar, &c,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—September 9, at Bareilly, the wife of Ladloy B E Roberts, Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, of a daughter.
SWANN—September 9, at Bara-Banki, Oudh, the wife of F S P Swann, Esq. C S, of a daughter.
YOUNG—September 12, at Woodstock, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain F de B Young, 6th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WATKINS-BALL—CONNELL—September 12, at St Johns in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev O D Watkins, Joseph James Watkins-Ball, H N R, to Mabel Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late G L F Connell, formerly Proprietor Perseverance Printing Press, Bombay, and late Superintendant Rajputana Malwa Printing Press, Ajmere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

For the third time within as many months the end of the Boer war is announced. By the beginning of the week, judging from past experiences, we may reasonably expect to hear that the Boers have eluded the vigilance of our Generals—and the Portuguese in the Delagoa Bay territory into the bargain—have torn up the line of the Kroonstad or Wynburg railway and captured half a British battalion at Nelspruit. Nothing is now left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands. This we are told again. Also that they are mercenaries and Colonial rebels. But these marauding bands have a habit of suddenly becoming regenerated and forming the flower of Botha's army or the van of some other commando, so "slim" that they can disappear as if by magic and turn up when and where they are least expected. Taking Lord Roberts' despatch as the correct version of affairs, seven hundred men out of three thousand have crossed the Portuguese border, while two thousand three hundred of them have deserted and dispersed. They destroyed the guns they had with them, but these were not many. There are scores of samples of serviceable Boer ordnance still unaccounted for and the fugitives have lost their cunning if they do not find their way back to the spot where those weapons are carefully interred. It is to be feared we shall hear again of the fugitives at an early date, but it is also possible that the military police, of which General Baden-Powell has command, will be considered sufficient to deal with them. We trust however that this step may not be precipitately taken. It is greatly to be desired that we should hear of Mr. Steyn as well as Mr. Kruger as a guest at sea of the Queen of Holland. The British Government would be as magnanimous concerning that gentleman as with his colleague from north of the Vaal and would not interfere with his journey. There is reason to believe that there were several high officers of the defunct Transvaal Government at Delagoa Bay to meet him and that they have shipped their own and Mr. Kruger's gold to Holland. Three weeks ago Mr. Erasmus, a former member of the Volksraad, was already there booking passages by private steamers. Once these gentlemen are across the seas the pacification of the new colonies will be a comparatively easy task. The seven hundred men who have crossed the border are indeed "between the devil and the deep sea." The Portuguese, apprehensive of a wholesale invasion, are preparing for hostilities. They will oppose any incursion into their territories. Yet the telegraph informs us that the Boers who have taken refuge east of Komatipoort are not being allowed to return. Now that the Portuguese have got them the question is what do they intend to do with them. If they drive them back at the point of the bayonet they will fall on to British bayonets and as we shall not kill them in cold blood Ceylon is likely to see a large increase in the number of her cold weather visitors. Better for them if they surrender at once. They will live a precarious life across the border and our Portuguese neighbours may have cause to regret having shown so much civility to our enemies. They will find the fugitives as difficult to deal with as we found them in London the other day when the steamship Hawarden Castle landed 150 deported Johannesburgers. The authorities fondly imagined that being foreigners these people would be glad enough to have the opportunity of returning to their native countries, and had arranged with Messrs. Cook and Son to despatch them. But their native land was the very last they pined for and only fifty of them could be prevailed upon to return to their early home. The consequence was that a hundred were turned loose on the streets of London and are now very probably either in the workhouses or qualifying for a lodgment in jail.

It is the lament of certain observers that the influence of the West tends to destroy the young man's faith in higher things. That is not exactly the same as saying that superstition is passing, but what is meant is that the utilitarian spirit of Europe is affecting the mysticism of the East. And Europe here is but a synonym for England. India is the land of visionaries and seers and it might not unnaturally be imagined that the contact of its inhabitants with a people eminently practical and not given to dreams would have the happiest results. Each might be expected to gain something from the other, but as a matter of fact the result of the impact of the West on the civilisation of the East has not been quite satisfactory to observers. Mr. N. N. Ghose who has given his views on this subject before the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, is one of those who have been troubled by the results of attempts to graft Western ideas in all things upon Oriental life. In that process "the European and the Indian," he says, "have each lost something, and it is difficult to say whether in the long run either of them has been a gainer. The old ideal of life seems to have faded from the view of the Englishman as well as of the Indian. In religious earnestness and in strength and dignity of character there has been a decline. The age of heroes is gone—once and for ever. 'That of sophisters, economists and calculators, has succeeded.'" The last phrase which does not belong to Mr. Ghose, is a little bit of smart cant. The whole statement quoted is no doubt an exaggerated way of describing the fact that even in this land of little change ideas do alter. Heroes are probably no longer needed; the "age of heroes," if it ever existed, was scarcely favourable to the commonality; and it is a fact that the hero of one æon is the doubtful myth of the next. Most heroes whose memory survives have had to have their reputations whitewashed. It is true that the up-to-date young man in India, who has matriculated, has imbibed notions that may not be altogether good for him, but on the other hand he displays a certain desire to play his part in the realities of life. To pass one's days on a pedestal like a Simeon Stylites may be heroic but it is scarcely a useful kind of occupation. The young Hindu for his part, however, exhibits little inclination to practise austerities or live ascetic days. He is more concerned in agitating to some extent for the doubtful utility of political reforms in the distinctly laudable hope of bringing about changes in harsh social usages. In the latter direction even the most prejudiced and conservative communities have witnessed the revolt of their young men against a stern orthodox practice. The revulsion from the less admirable traditions of the past is the outcome of Western culture. To that extent as well as in the application of modern methods to industry, India has gained and is gaining by her contact with European civilisation. But it is a mistake to suppose that India can give nothing in return, albeit too many Europeans are disposed to imagine that the Orient has ceased to impart instruction to the West.

It is perhaps not unnecessary that we should be occasionally reminded of all that Europe owes to the East. Mr. Ghose performs that task not without considerable ability. Leaving aside the question of race origin it is to the East that we owe the preservation, if not the origin, of that scientific knowledge which made the enlightenment of the nineteenth century possible. When the fall of Greece from her proud eminence whelmed Europe in intellectual darkness the dawn of science which had appeared there extended gradually to Alexandria. Picked up by Mahomedan conquerors it travelled to Arabia and was there carefully nurtured, finding its way again to Europe by means of the Moorish conquest of Southern Spain. Arabian science thence moved as slowly to northern Italy. Its coming was contemporary with a general intellectual wakening; religious, political and economic changes aided its naturalisation, and its advent was welcomed with enthusiasm by the moving spirits of the Italian Renaissance. Soon the science which arose in a European country and owed its preservation and re-introduction to the accident of its appearance in Arabia spread over the whole of Italy. Before it reached England, however, other countries had received the light. With the exception of Gilbert's discovery of terrestrial magnetism towards the close of the Elizabethan period, and Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood in the reign of James I., the era of scientific discoveries in England did not begin until the Restoration. The Royal Society of London was established in 1662, two years after the Restoration. It is to the "Merry Monarch

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL FROM PEKING.

BOMBARDMENT OF PEITANG.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTERS AT PEKING.

ALLIED OPERATIONS FROM PEKING.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Reuter understands that the withdrawal from Peking was found to be inexpedient owing to information received that the Boxers were prepared to re-occupy the place.

The Allies were heavily bombarding the Peitang forts to the northward of Taku yesterday.

The transfer of Sir Claude Macdonald to Tokio was arranged at Sir Claude's own request in April last, as he found the strain of his duties was affecting his health.

Sir E. Satow has been instructed to take charge at Peking, if Sir Claude Macdonald's wishes are unchanged.

The Chinese Minister in London has received a telegram stating that an Edict has been issued ordering the extermination of the Boxers.

The objective of the Allied operations in the vicinity of Peking is to secure food and coal supplies, protect Native Christians, and restore trade.

A combined British and American column has left Peking to attack Peitachu and capture the Sanhaitien arsenal.

The Germans are co-operating with them.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Itaura has arrived at Hongkong.

TOBACCO FOR TROOPS IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

A consignment of tobacco, offered by the Allahabad Railway Co-operative Society, has been accepted by the Government of India for the use of troops in China.

THE VICEREGAL AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

The party accompanying H. E. the Viceroy on his autumn tour will comprise of Lady Curzon, Sir William Cunningham, Mr. Lawrence, Major Baring, Colonel Fenn, Captains Baker, Carr, Campbell Wilkinson and Tyrrell and Mr. Latimer. Lovees will be held on the 24th October at Karachi, on the 22nd November at Trivandrum, on the 8th December at Bangalore and on the 11th December at Madras.

THE MOULMEIN RAILWAY.

A survey, under the Burma Government, of the railways to Moulmein, is sanctioned distance 114 miles.

THE INDIAN REVENUE.

The civil revenue of India, realised up to the end of August last is two lakhs better than the same date last year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Blood, R.A.M.C., officiates as District Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, pending the appointment of a successor to Colonel Maunsell, R.A.M.C., who retires under the age limit on the 24th inst.

An expert is being sent out from Home by the Secretary of State to sit with the Commission, which assembles in India next month, to consider the question of increasing the supply of horses for the Army of India. Evidence of native gentlemen and others interested in horse-breeding will also be taken.

The replacement of the disbanded Pathan company of the 23rd Madras Infantry by a company of Punjabi-Mahomedans has been sanctioned by Government.

Proposals are under consideration for the abolition of the Deoli and Erinpura Irregular Cavalry and their replacement by a regiment of Rajput Cavalry, raised in Jodhpur.

Arrangements have been made to replace from Australia all the horses sent to South Africa with the mounted units from India. The further increase in the establishment of horses in India is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Captain A. Pressy has been deputed to investigate the resources of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the matter of animals suitable for transport work. The enquiry will be on the same lines as that already proceeding in the Punjab.

Lieutenants Macpherson and Bruce, 24th Bombay Infantry, proceed to join the 26th Bombay Infantry in China.

The following Second-Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery come out in next October :—Garrison Artillery—Browning, Whitting, Cotter, Underhill, Lindsay and Bryant ; Field Artillery, Rich, Bosse, Chambers, Uniacke, Staveley, Wallinger, Farrer, Carlyon, Gage, Sadler and Dewinton.

The services of the Punjabi Cooly Corps which it was proposed to send back to India from China have now been offered as orderlies or to be armed and drilled for station duty at Treaty-Ports.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Hampshires met the South Wales Borderers to-day for a second time. The game which was a very slow one, owing to a heavy fall of rain immediately preceding the play, ended in another draw, neither side managing to score. The Borderers had somewhat better of the exchanges.

CHOLERA.

Cholera which has recently been severe in Kandahar is now abating there. Cabul on the other hand remains clear and the disease has not reached Herat.

DR. STEIN AT KUSHGARH.

Dr. Stein, Archæologist, reached Kushgarh safely last month, where he is staying with the Resident, Mr. MacCartney. He probably goes on to explore the buried cities of Khotan, where the ancient Bower Manuscripts were found.

OBITUARY.

Sir Ubeidulla Khan, K.C.I. E., C. S. I., Minister of Tonk, Rajputana, died to-day.

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN CONTINUES.

THE JUMUNA BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

A greater portion of Calcutta is still inundated and also the country for miles around. Water is several feet deep in many native villages and thousands of people have been rendered homeless. A relief fund is being started by the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Chairman. It has been raining steadily all day up to eight this morning, over thirty-one inches of rain had fallen during the previous fifty hours. Wind has changed to the northward this evening and there is now a break in the clouds. Numerous native houses have collapsed to-day and last night. This morning a stone-house collapsed in Ripon Street, but the whole of the inmates, thirteen in number, miraculously escaped uninjured. In Emambari Lane a house collapsed, killing a native woman. In Balliaghatta a house fell without any warning, burying eleven natives and killing three outright. The remainder were removed to the ahospital in critical condition. The Jumuna Bridge on the Bengal Central Railway between Muzlandpore and Goburdanga stations has been completely swept away, all traffic on this line having stopped. The bridge was 200 feet long. All the railway lines leading to Calcutta are flooded and all the trains are arriving hours late. Medical experts are of opinion that the deluge will cause serious illness in Calcutta especially when the water subsides.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DUTCH COURTESY TO MR. KRUGER.

THE FIGHTING AT KOMATIPOORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated from Nelspruit, states that of the Boers, numbering 3,000 men, who retreated to Komatipoort, 700 crossed the Portuguese frontier and the rest deserted and dispersed, first destroying the "Long Toms" and field guns.

Nothing is now left of the Boer Army but a few marauding bands.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Dutch cruiser Gelderland now at Perim will fetch ex-President Kruger from Delagoa Bay.

The Dutch Foreign Minister announced in the Chamber that when the passage in a warship was offered to ex-President Kruger they informed the British Government which declared that the British did not intend to interfere with the ex-President's journey.

[The cruiser Gelderland is a steel built ship of 310 feet in length, 48 ft. 6 in. beam and a displacement of 4,033 tons. She is a twin screw steamer with two masts and two funnels fore and aft. With engines of 9,250 horse-power she can steam at the rate of 20 knots on natural draught. The Gelderland which was built at Rotterdam was engined in England. Her armament consists of two 5·9 Quickfirers in closed shields, six 4·7s in. shields ; four 12 pr. Q. in 3 in. shields, eight 1 pr. Q. and revolver cannon, four maxims, two boat-guns, two 3 in. howitzers for landing and four torpedo tubes.

The fighting at Komatipoort was between the Boers and Kaffirs.

Advices from Pretoria state that there is every reason to believe that the guerilla warfare will continue for several months longer if Schalk-Burger refuses to surrender.

The Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay have warned the Boer ex-officials against communicating with the Boer forces.

MANIFESTOES BY MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have issued manifestoes to their constituents, in which they base their claim to the confidence of the electors on the wisdom of their war policy and add that it is essential there should be no break in the continuity of the national policy.

They dwell upon the disunion in the Liberal ranks and indicate that army reform will be undertaken when Lord Roberts returns.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

There is a recrudescence of activity among the Filipino rebels, 800 of whom have repulsed a strong American force, killing twenty, including two officers.

THE PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

Two fresh cases of plague occurred at Glasgow yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 15th instant, arrived here at 2 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

Captain Broome, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Mhow District.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—The following officers to be officiating Double Company Officers as a temporary measure to complete the regiment to the war strength :—Lieutenant Hitchins, Double Company Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Burke, Double Company Officer, 25th Bombay Rifles, to replace Lieutenants G. Hutchison and Rudkin, attached to the Hongkong Regiment ; 19th Bengal Lancers—Captain Birdwood, I.M.S. (Bengal), to the officiating medical charge, vice Major Orr, I. M. S. (Bengal), officiating Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, her Majesty's Forces in India.

So much of the Bombay Command Order referring to Major French, I. M. S. (Bengal) is cancelled.

Military Works Service.—On arrival in India 2nd-Lieutenant Birney, R. E., is posted to the Mhow District, Military Works Department.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The following transfer is ordered :—Captain French from the Mhow District to the Nagpur District.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the tests for his retention in the Indian Staff Corps :—2nd Lieutenant Milward, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

Under instruction from Army Heard-quarters, India, Captain Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment, is directed to proceed to Canada and join the Military College of Kingston, of which he has been appointed a Professor.

Admission of staff pay is authorised to the undermentioned non-commissioned officer, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department :—Lance-Sergeant Brien, Welsh Regiment.

The Government of India having sanctioned with effect from 1st November, 1900, the amalgamation of the existing Punjab and Bengal ordnance offices with the head-quarters of the Inspector-General of Ordnance at Rawalpindi it is notified that the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Punjab Command, will close at Murree on the 12th October and re-open at Rawalpindi on the 18th idem.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Major Westropp, Staff Corps, Commissariat and Transport Department, Captain Jameson, Indian Medical Service, Lieutenant Bickford, 4th Bombay Rifles.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps from the date of being struck off duty, 29th May, 1900, to 31st October, 1900 :—Major Alban, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 24th Bombay Infantry, pension service twenty-second year commenced 13th August.

The undermentioned officers and warrant-officer have been granted leave of absence :—Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-General Price from 22nd September to 20th November, 1900, on privilege leave, out of India.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Sloggett, for six months, on medical certificate out of India.

Extensions of leave has been granted to the following :—Staff Corps—Commissariat Transport Department, Major Westropp, for ten days, on private affairs; Indian Ordnance Department—Subconductor Galloway, for two months, on medical certificate ; Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieutenant Dobbin, from 9th August to date of return to India, on medical certificate.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors S. D. Gordon, C. H. Westmoreland, J. E. Preston, F. Hawkins, H. P. Picot, W. S. Birdwood, W. S. Marshall, and W. O. Faithful are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels and Lieutenants E. H. Payne, H. Bateman Champain, H. V. Cummins, R. E. Cheyne, A. E. Dallas, G. C. Taylor, H. C. Holman, W. F. Smith, W. E. Young, C. F. Harold, F. W. Hawks, C. T. Cumberledge, C. K. Johnson, L. A. C. Brownlow, E. Bonsfield, D. C. Young, A. S. Cobbe, and W. S. Prentis, Captains.

Lieutenants Bignell, 20th Bombay Infantry, and Parker, 27th Bombay Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Among the lighter and easier trades or callings there is none more easy and more likely to command success than that of the begging letter writer. I have just enjoyed a little experience which shows with how little trouble it may be carried on, how easily people may be deceived, and how gullible the world is found. Especially is it to be recommended to those who have failed to secure a foremost place in the literary world. No novelist need be deterred on account of the lies which must be daily invented and written—is not the novelist's trade one of continual lying ? The Complete Begging Letter Writer must be a man or woman—it is an open profession—of resource, fertility, invention, fancy, imagination, and some sense of dramatic fitness—in one word, an artist. He must know how far romance may go, and when the emotions of pity and terror and sympathy have been too much played upon. Every letter should be a short story, that is to say, an episode only, a brief chapter. It should be artistically compressed ; unnecessary details should be avoided ; a plain and simple theme should be the basis of the structure. Now, the letter which I have recently received lacked artistic finish and provided too many details. The writer began by a good bold lie, one which was not, on the whole, ineffective. He reminded me that "some years ago" I had helped him over a tight place. It was not true ; I had never helped him in any way ; but it was possible, and one can hardly be expected to remember casual correspondence of "some years ago." "Things," he proceeded, "are again very bad with me. My age, fifty-six, is against me, but an opening presents itself. It is at Aberdeen, and all I want is the small sum of £2 in order to get there. Will you once more come to the assistance of an unfortunate brother of the pen—a struggling author—a 'minor' poet ? The exact circumstances of my case are known to many distinguished gentlemen." He enumerates some of them. They are, indeed, distinguished. "I have at the moment hardly a boot to my foot." This is clearly not intended to be taken literally, because one cannot understand a foot with "hardly a boot." "I have had insufficient food for some weeks." Providence, therefore, has assisted him during this period with a miracle or two. "I have no relations." This is a very inartistic touch, because everybody has relations, though many of us have too many, especially when they are poor. He then commits a fatal error. He attempts a word or two of Greek, and thereby betrays his ignorance of the very alphabet. He cannot form the letters. Clumsy ! Clumsy ! After that he gives himself away completely by quoting from a certain book of mine, unmindful of the fable. He signs himself a "Poor Poet and Author of . . . ." half a dozen books whose titles do really show a touch of fancy.

In the cold distrust caused by the inartistic setting of this petition I forwarded the letter to the Charity Organisation Society, whose attitude is wholly unsympathetic towards the begging lettes writer ; in fact, the society does all it can to do break up the business even when it is most prosperous. I now learn that this child of the muses—betrayed by the very nymphs who should have protected him—has been known to the C.O.S. as a professional in this branch of the Art of Lying for eleven years. Sometimes he is a poet ; sometimes he is a medical man ; his health has broken down ; his wife is dead ; he has five motherless children to support. If anybody answers his letters and sends him money he uses that person's name as of one acquainted with his sad story. In reality he has children, but then he contributes nothing to their support, and his family make him an allowance. But, of course, one is not going to let such a learned and ingenious and artistic profession solely because one has an allowance. I forgot to add that he inclosed two pawn tickets, which are, I dare say, proofs of his impecuniosity. I have no doubt that he will go on and prosper. He lives in a small suburban villa, and if any of my readers get a letter such as I have described they will, perhaps, be so hard-hearted and so nastily suspicious as to forward it to the Charity Organisation Society at once for their inspection.

In the year 1879 the late Professor Romanes delivered a lecture on recreation, which is republished in a collection of his essays (1896). It was delivered twenty-one years ago—only twenty-one years ago. And this is what he says about women and exercise :

"The lady in town rises at nine or ten o'clock, without much appetite for breakfast ; till luncheon she remains indoors, reading a novel or a magazine, writing letters, or attending to her household duties. After luncheon she takes a little 'carriage exercise' —observe the unconscious irony of the term—pays a few afternoon calls, and returns home to afternoon tea. Until it is time to be dressed for dinner there is another period of total quiescence. . . . After dinner. . . . amusement which keeps her in hot rooms with vitiated air till the small hours of the morning."

"There are very few ladies who can walk their five or six miles a day without fatigue. This shows to what a state of enervation this habitual neglect of exercise has reduced them."

There are ladies in society who, I dare say, during the short London season, do lead the kind of life represented here, but they are comparatively few. That the learned lecturer instanced this lady shows that it was the life then considered desirable because it was fashionable. All this is now changed. Our girls, whether they go out in the evening or not, are in the open as much as possible ; they think nothing of twenty miles on a bicycle ; they will play lawn tennis all the afternoon ; the school girls play hockey ; as for not walking five miles, they will walk twenty and not be knocked up. So great is the change effected in twenty years by the new ideas concerning the health of women and the exercise that they should take.

In another essay Romanes, while he advocates to the fullest extent the opening of every avenue to art, literature, science, and learning to women, is loud in condemnation of the way in which girls are encouraged or allowed to work all day long. He quotes an example of a girl who began work at 6 a.m. and did her ten or eleven hours of work everyday, except before examinations when she ran up the total to fifteen hours, without any recreation or rest except for a few minutes. There is no need to warn boys against overwork, because boys simply will not do it for any examination whatever. For my own part I cannot understand how any kind of work can be carried on profitably for more than eight hours a day. At one time—long years ago—when I was in my last term and working my hardest for the Tripos, I timed myself, and I found that I never exceeded six hours and a half of actual work, subtracting the time spent in going to my coach and returning, in taking my afternoon pull on the river, in the after dinner rest, and so on. Writing novels is perhaps harder work than reading mathematics ; at least I have never been able to do more than three or four hours a day, and that not every day. By giving up the morning to this kind of work the rest of the day is open for any other kind, and change of work is the best form of recreation. No girl, says Romanes, should ever be allowed to work more than eight hours a day. How is it to be prevented ? First, by the general practice and the public opinion that the afternoon should be devoted to exercise and recreation. If you confine a girl's working hours to three or four in the morning, to two hours between tea and dinner, and to an hour or two in the evening you give her quite as much work as is good for her. And for the rest, I recommend the reader to the essay on the "Mental Differences between Men and Women" for a few pages of sound common sense, as much needed now as when Romanes wrote.

There is a remarkable society known by its friends as "Bala" i. e., the British Amateur Literary Association. It has a great number of officers and a small number of members. It is, I believe, quite an honest society, which exists for no other purpose than to print a magazine occasionally containing "papers" by its members. There seems to be no attempt made in the educational direction. The writers are not taught or criticised ; they are simply printed. I suppose that the pride of seeing themselves actually in print is in itself a sufficient joy. That there can be any other reason for belonging to this society one cannot conceive. For, if by accident one of the members should rise to that standard—in itself low enough—which commands admission to journals which pay their contributors, he would instantly take advantage of that good fortune and cease to be an amateur. But when all alike are below that standard there can be no profit in reading the commonplace and crude stuff which fills the "amateur" magazine, and no self-advancement in adding similar worthless stuff. No man by taking thought can add an inch to his intellectual stature, but by taking thought and teaching he may make the most of his inches. And then he would learn that to write rubbish is not making the most of himself, and he would discover that if he is not able to reach the level of those who write for the journals that pay it is better not to write at all. In other words the so-called "amateur" literary man or woman is by confession incompetent.

Is it not time to remonstrate against the practice of writting to literary men and women for some expression of private opinion on a matter of no interest to any body ? The approved method is this. Twenty or thirty literary people are selected ; their opinion or their experience is invited on some harmless point. These opinions are then lumped together, with the photographs of the writers, and a copy of their signature, to make an article supposed to be of literary interest. I have recently been invited to name my favourite novel, my favourite poet, my favourite text, my favourite hymn, my favourite game. If the world could be in any way advanced by information on this or any similar point, one would surely give it, in pity for suffering humanity, but the world cannot be advanced by any such petty details. However, since it is always best to assist literary efforts, I venture to suggest a few other questions which might be asked just to keep the ball a-rolling.

"What is your size in collars ? And what is your favourite make ?"

"What tobacco do you smoke ?"

"Do you take sugar in your tea ? If not, why not ?"

"What is your favourite brand of Scotch whisky ?"

"Do you take a nap after lunch ? If so, for how long ?"

"Can you swim ?"

"Name the object of your greatest admiration, excluding Lords Roberts and Kitchener, among English generals."

"What is your favourite popular melody ?"

"What is your favourite instrument ? If the comb and tissue paper give the size of the comb and the thickness of the paper."

"Is your hair still on ? If so, is it grey or white ?"

"What is your favourite malady ? And where do you prefer to have it ?"

"Which is your favourite lunatic Asylum ?"

"Have you had special or prolonged experience in the Homes for inebriates ?"

I think that here is material for at least a twelve month's run of special literary articles.

The death of Cluseret reminds me of a name which seems to have been familiar to me as long as I remember anything at all about foreign politics and foreign names. Cluseret was in the French army as long ago as 1848 ; that was before I heard of him. After the *coup d'etat*, however, he resigned his commission for a time. He fought with Garibaldi ; he held a commission in the Italian army ; he resigned in order to fight for the North in the American Civil War of 1861 ; he became a general in the Northern Army ; he became a naturalised American citizen; he became a Fenian, he went over to France in 1870, and was one of the leaders of the Revolution of that year ; he became a Communard in 1871 ; he escaped to England ; he returned to France in 1881, two years after the amnesty ; he was elected a deputy in 1889. It has been the remarkable career of a remarkable man ; he was consistent throughout ; a Republican through and through. Yet he never seems to have understood that the Republic for which he fought in the United States was not in the least like the Republic which he helped to establish in France. If to-morrow the present French Republic became a monarchy there would be no difference perceptible in the country at large. Cluseret fought all his life for a word, and in connection with that word his own name has been contiqually to the front for fifty years. This is just the impression which his name has left upon my mind. Very likely I am quite wrong ; but this is what remains after all these superimposed photographs. Perhaps we may have an opportunity of learning more about this Republican, Fenian, and Communard, who was also a brave and gallant soldier.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Those interested in the subject of military cycling are continually hammering away with a view to bringing it into greater and more practical prominence than it at present enjoys ; and what would appear to be a real step in its advancement is found in the approval recently expressed by Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, after an inspection of military cyclists at Salisbury. The cycle-mounted men manœuvred and executed various movements under the direct view of the Commander-in-Chief, and the fact that the result was approved should be a strong reason for further expansion and development. It is practical cognizance and appreciation by leading military men which alone can bring military cycling to the front ; and if ever it does become a recognized part of the English Army, a great deal will be owing to gentlemen who nurtured and helped the movement in its infancy.

A wonderful instance of the distance a good free-wheel machine will run was given at a recent cycle-meeting held upon a second-class track in the Midlands, when one of the competitors in a free-wheel contest covered a distance of no less than 860 yards without moving the pedals, and without in any way assisting the machine. The competitors pedalled hard to a given line and then ran free, and the winner covered the distance named. For a machine to run 860 yards without any assistance whatever, on a circular track on which the wind is almost bound to be met one way, shows to what a fine pitch some of the free-wheel devices have already attained.

Enthusiasm for motors and motoring is all very well and admirable, but some people are rather apt to over-step the mark. For instance, a correspondent to one of the journals devoted to automobilism writes—and moreover writes seriously—to the effect that it is an outrage on humanity that horses are allowed in the streets of any civilized city, and further that they should not be allowed within a mile of the same. The correspondent in question exaggerates the danger of horses ; and the opinions he expresses are of such a nature, and expressed in such a manner as to utterly fail to elicit the sympathy of the average reader for the motor-car as against the horse. The horse is one of England's noblest animals and, with its best traditions, and the man who thinks that it ought to be swept away because it sometimes shies at motor-cars, and is not altogether always under control, is a man in whose nature selfishness and unreasonableness would appear to occupy a very prominent place.

Cycles, apparently new and good-looking machines, are being sold in London at £3 each. The machines are fitted with pneumatic tyres, and certainly look attractive to the uninitiated ; but it is a thousand pities that trade should be so spoiled by placing on the market cycles of this description. It is absolutely impossible for a machine of adequate strength and reliability to be made for £3. Such an instrument can only be productive of annoyance and breakdown, and in the latter regard the result may be serious indeed. A £3 bicycle is obviously very false economy. The harm it does is not confined to the purchaser, but to the many people who make a merely superficial examination and go away with the idea that at any rate if they were to spring another £2, they would get all that could be desired in the way of a good and reliable steed. Such reasoning is quite fallacious. If anyone wants a good machine he must pay for it. A really good machine can be obtained for about £10,—sometimes less, sometimes more, but it all depends upon the name and standing of the maker, and if necessary rely in the judgment of a practical friend.

An interesting and valuable competition is being arranged by the members of the Catford Cycling Club to test the advantages of the various freewheel and chainless and the different brakes now on the market. The hill down which the tests will be made has not yet been decided upon, as it is necessary to have a hill steep enough as the top for the cycles to start without assistance of any kind, and for the descent to have a corresponding ascent up which the cycles would finish. Both riders and machines will be brought up to a standard weight, and everything will be considered to secure equality amongst the competitors. The tests will be free-wheeling, stopping power of front wheel brake, stopping power of back wheel brake, and the stopping power of the united brakes.

Just lately, publicans are being awakened to a sense of their duty, and having the fact forcibly impressed upon them that when travellers request refreshments they must furnish them, or else they must do so, or else abide by the dictum of the law. Admiral Field, M. P., the presiding magistrate at the Fareham Brewster Sessions, impressed upon three publicans who were summoned by the police for refusing to serve two lady cyclists with tea when so requested that they were bound under their licenses to serve all reasonable requirements if civilly asked for. Tea he said must be supplied on demand, and it was very important that this point of law should be upheld. We are somewhat surprised that publicans should always seem averse to supplying tea. Perhaps to them the sight of it is repulsive, but to cyclists returning after a long day's journey there is no beverage more refreshing and invigorating.

Compared with four or five years ago, the number of road performances are now very scarce, and these are almost solely confined to the unpaced class where the cyclist rides on his own merits without the assistance of pacing of any description. Although such records are few, there is, however, a decided touch of quality about the performances achieved, which undoubtedly reflect more credit upon the rider than would have been the case had he enjoyed the assistance of pacing to help him on his journey. Last Friday H. Green, of the Silverdale C. C., made a most successful attempt on the London to Liverpool, record, and, although unpaced, covered the the distance 202 miles, in the past time of 11 hours. This is a matter of 43 minutes faster than the motor paced record made by W. J. Neason. Green has been exceptionally successful in unpaced rides, having accounted for the fastest time over the London to Bath andback, London to Portsmouth and back, and the London to Brighton and back courses.

We had supposed that those living in this present year of grace had overcome the enmity which existed against cyclists in the early days of the wheel, and had grown to look upon them with a tinge of respect and as lawful users of the road, but our opinion was not supported by fact, as was somewhat forcibly impressed upon us the other day when reading the ravings of an anti-cyclist in one of the provincial papers. The writer lamented over the country lanes growing quite dangerous to those quiet souls who prefer to take their pleasures afoot owing to the presence of the "cads-on-castors," and remarked "the bicyclist has taken possession of them, and woe unto the luckless traveller afoot who gets in the way of him ! It is astonishingly how passively people have accepted the cyclist, and yielded up to him the Magna Charta of the highway. Some years ago it was free to all. Now it is commandeered by biking hordes, who have no respect for the person afoot.

There is precisely the same action with Dunlop tyres on a carriage, as on a cycle only in the former case it is horse that feels the benefit of the reduction in draught which is from 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

For many years Mr. Geary was a member of the Municipal Corporation, the late Town Council, and the Stading Committee ; and it may be said without exaggeration that there never arose a single question of real public importance in which his influence and his views were not welcomed, for they were always advanced from the highest motives and were distinguished by a liberality and broad mindedness which invariably commanded respect. Mr. Grattan Geary was the *doyen* of Anglo-Indian journalism, and it is perhaps not too much to say that there is no one quite like him now wielding the pen in the public press of India. Journalism in Bombay has lost a man who in his day did the State much good service, and journalism much honour, and the representative gathering at his funeral, and the many messages of condolence received by his widow, are a tribute to the well-merited esteem in which he was universally held by all who knew him.—*Indian Textile Journal*.

THE FAMINE.

We recently referred to the unexpected generosity of Natal and announced a contribution to the Indian Famine Fund of £1,500 sterling from that colony with "more to follow." What has already followed amounts to £2,000 sterling, so that Natal in spite of its recent material losses has up to date given more than half a lakh to the fund. Contributions continue to arrive daily chiefly from the Australian Colonies. Sydney has sent over half a lakh within the last two weeks. The total receipts of the fund have now reached 136 lakhs, of which 128 lakhs have been paid over to provincial committees.

The Punjab committee recognising the extremer need of other provinces has unselfishly promised to refund one and a half lakhs, of what has been sent there. A further allotment to those Provinces in which the distress has been the greatest will shortly be made.

DAMAUN.

The committee of the America-Indian Famine Relief Fund, at their last meeting, reconsidered the application of the committee of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund for further aid, and has made a second grant of rupees one thousand to the Damaun Fund, a draft in respect of which has been sent to Rev. L. C. Pera, a professor in the Seminary at Damaun, with directions to spend the money, in connection with the committee of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund for the relief of the famishing people of the District. The Rev. L. C. Pera is not a member of the Damaun Fund Committee which is duly constituted, and the payment to him of the sum intended, as a second grant to the Damaun Famine Relief Fund is presumed to have been made in supposing he was the president of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund.—The Governor-General of Portuguese-India has sent a telegram to the president of the Damaun Fund to transmit from the funds in the committee's hand, the sum of Rs. 200 to the Administrator of the Nagar Haveli District to be expended on the relief of the famine sufferers there.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Yesterday evening an adjourned meeting of the University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall, Mr. Giles presiding.

TERMS FOR THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Rev. Fr. Dreckmann had given notice of the following motion as recommended by the Syndicate :—(i) That in Bye-Law 87, p. 32 of the calendar, the following sentence be left out : "In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering the first term shall commence on the third Monday in November, and shall end on the third Monday in April," and the following inserted in its place : "In the Faculty of Arts the first term shall commence on the first Monday in January and in the Faculty of Civil Engineering on the third Monday in November, and shall, in both cases, end on the third Monday in April ; (ii) that after the word "April" in I. 7, p. 33 of the calendar, the following sentence be inserted: "In the Faculty of Arts the second term shall commence on the second Monday in June and shall end on the first Monday in October" ; and (iii) that the word "Arts" in I. 7, p. 33 be left out. Father Dreckmann said his motion was he might say, an appeal from the colleges to the Senate to remove a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. At present the students had scarcely any holidays. With the exception of one year when they passed from the Junior B. A. to the Senior B. A, they had to go on from study to examination and immediately from examination to study. The results of the previous examinations were declared at a time when the students should really be at their studies again. By far the majority of the colleges did what they now asked to be legalised. It was quite impossible to start the colleges at the time when they ought to start according to the University Calendar. At that time most of the students were occupied with their examinations and the professors could not be expected to do thereally hard work of examining and teaching at the same time. The matter had been referred three times to the colleges, seven of them proposed the identical proposition that he now made and only one considered that matters should be left as they were. There were several amendments and as that of Mr. Naegamvala removed a certain difficulty in connection with the original motion, he would accept it.

The Hon. Mr. Burke seconded the motion.

Mr. N. G. Makarni in the absence of Mr. Naegamvala, moved the amendment in that gentleman's name to the effect that the first term should commence on the "3rd of January and end on the 15th of April, provided always that if the 3rd of January falls on a Sunday the term shall commence on the day following, and in the Faculty of Civil Engineering the first term shall commence on the third Monday in November and shall end on the third Monday in April ;" and that the second term should begin on the 16th of June and end on the 30th of September, provided always that if the 16th of June falls on a Sunday the term shall commence on the day following.

Rev. R. Scott who had also an amendment to a somewhat similar effect withdrew it and seconded that of Mr. Naegamvala.

Dr. Dinmock supported the motion and the amendment was carried.

An amendment in the name of Mr. K. J. Sanjana on the subject was ruled out of order.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATION.

The Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke moved on the recommendation of the Syndicate an amendment of the regulation to the effect, that the practical examination in agriculture be held at Poona or such other place as the Syndicate might appoint.

This was agreed to.

LINGAYAT STUDENTS AND CHOLERA.

On the motion of Principal Macmillan seconded by Dr. Dinmock an order was passed excusing the short attendance on the part of Lingayat students at the Deccan College who were prevented keeping the full term owing to a prohibition on account of cholera.

THE VALUE OF PRIZE ESSAYS.

Dr. Temulji Nariman, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, moved to increase the amount of the prize for an essay by graduates of medicine from Rs. 250 awarded annually to Rs. 500 awarded every alternate year. He said the change was recommended by the Syndicate owing to the small number of competitors for the prize. Between 1870 and 1900 the prize had been awarded only ten times ; it had been not awarded five times and the essay was not received eight times. One gentleman had carried off the prize five times out of the ten. (Laughter.) He was a graduate in art and medicine, and it had been carri d off twice by graduates of the Grant Medical College and only three times by licentiates of medicine. The reason for this could only be the distinguished graduates in medicine did not enter for the competition, because the prize was not a sufficient incentive and that the students who passed the entrance test for the medical college had not sufficient literary ability to compete. If in order he would alter the prize so that Rs. 50 would be reserved for the cost of publishing the prize essay and Rs. 450 be given to the successful competitor.

The chairman intimated that the only way that could be done would be for handing the motion back to the Syndicate for revision.

The motion having been seconded Dr. Masina moved that it be referred back to the Syndicate for revision in the manner suggested.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the amendment, observing that at present the essays were cast on the shelf and were of no utility.

Dr. Dinmock thought that if a successful candidate was public-spirited enough or appreciated his work sufficiently he would go to the expense of publishing it himself. (Laughter.)

Father Dreckmann in opposing the amendment said that there should be a new bye-law providing that none of these essays should be published—(a laugh)—without the permission of the Syndicate. He had examined a good many of these essays and he had come to the firm conclusion that most of the money so spent there was sheer waste. It would be much better to pass a resolution that none of them should be published and especially that they should not be published as having been awarded a prize by the University without the sanction of the Syndicate.

The amendment was carried.

THE DIPLOMA OF AGRICULTURE.

The rules for the examination of candidates for the degree of agriculture having come into force Mr. Burke moved the omission from the calendar of a paragraph referring to the old examination for the diploma of agriculture.

The motion was adopted.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOME WARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for London, Brindis and Aden, with English mails and the following passengers:—

Abbott Mrs and two children
Amy Sister
Adams Lt F
Anisa Maj
Bernard Neave Mr
Bond Capt R E
Barnard Mrs child infant and nurse
Bilgrami Mr H
Burton Mrs W E F
Babwick Comdr R I M
Corbyn Mrs child and infant
Crowther Maj H T
Cockman Mrs B
Crowdy Miss A M
Crowder Mr W
Chase Scott Mrs and Miss
Colgrave Mr Mrs and child
Davis Mr A W
Danks Mr and Mrs E
Dane Mr R M
DuBouiay Mr J H
Drake Brookman Mrs V G
Faithful Lt H W
Grove Miss A L
Gray Col, Mrs H C B and two infants
Glanchand Mr R K
Giles Mr and Mrs
Godfrey Miss E B
Gibbs Mr and Mrs H M
Gough Lt H W
Harry Mr W J
Hammill Mr
Hill Mr A R
Hurry Riches Mrs
Hook Mr Mrs W B and infant
Hajeebhai Mr J
Ingram Miss
John Kidston Mr Mrs and infant
John Adams Mr
Jacobs Capt child and nurse
King Mr J R
Kaka Dr S M
Kaker Major
Macblaine Mr F
Maxwell Miss
Monie Mrs
Marshall Mr J S
Merewether Capt J W B
Naish Miss A E
Northcote Mrs F C
Outram Rev and Mrs A
Penton Mrs H E
Packard Mrs H N
Price Surg Genl W S M
Pitner Lt Col T H child and infant
Priestly G W Major
Prior W
Peterson Mr A
Reid Mr, Mrs R J and two children
Rundle Miss
Rice Mrs O W
Rustomji Mr S H G
Rebello Mr E B
Rivett Carnac Capt S G nurse
Stewart Mr and Mrs R B
Slack Mr A K
Syed Amir Ali Mr
Stubbey Mrs and two infants
Sarel Mrs N J and infant
Triscott Miss
Thompson Mrs Wyville
Vicary Miss
Van Someren Mrs
Vandewall Mrs
Welsh Mr, Mrs W H and infant
Walsh Mrs H A
Wynne Mr L M
Westropp Mr A
Williams Mr A
Wheatley Miss J E

NOTES FROM PANCH MAHALS.

Mr. R.B. Stewart, I.C. S.M.A., Collector of Panchmahals, handed over charge to his assistant Mr. R. D. Rendall, I.C.S., on Thursday and left for Bombay to start for Europe on leave. He was compelled to take leave and go home on account of ill-health due to overwork on account of the famine and cholera in this district.

The Administrators of Chota-Udepur, Sunth-Rampur and Balasinor have come here for their annual Budget. Almost all the States in the

mination of the nation to send out from her midst leaders, "men resolute, manly, sincere and kindly; such men as Edward Grey and Sir Alfred Milner who prove in time of trial to be the salvation of any nation." A leader we are told "is a man who goes to the front and shows the army what is expected of them. The foxy individual who shambles along the highway, slipping behind carts, dodging the coming vehicles, snooping under the hedges when tired, is surely not the man any self-respecting Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman can consent to follow. If Englishmen consent to do it, then we venture to say with some emphasis, Scotsmen will not." The patriotism north of the Tweed is as practical as it is adventurous and this declaration is the key-note of "Britannia." An interesting article, which will be followed by others, on the forms of government existing in the British Empire tells much of how our brethren beyond the sea arrange political matters. Mr. J. W. Root shows in a series of papers why we have famines in India; his conclusions might with advantage be further examined. A "Diary of Progress" an article on Addison, a paper on "George Eliot at Richmond," besides selections from Britannic Public Opinion, a Cartoon and Reviews give a fair share of reading to the subscribers to "Britannia."

Mr. Anantrai N. Buch has translated "Our Indian Protectorate," by C. L. Tupper into Gujerati. The book is published at Rajkot, the translater being Chief Justice of the Dhrangadhra State in Kathiawar. It seemed to Mr. Buch that the relations of Native States to the Paramount Power being of a varied and delicate nature, and in many ways being better understood than defined, a Gujerati translation of a work bearing on the subject, although not an official publication, would be of use to spread a knowledge of the policy of Government towards Native States among those whom the English original cannot reach. The men concerned with the maintenance and well-being of Native States will welcome this opportunity of reading in the vernacular the policy adopted first by the officers of the East India Company in their treatment of native rulers, and the extent to which the ancient institutions of the country have been retained in the present administration of the Indian Empire. They can study the difference between the Moghal, Mahratta and Sikh rule and the British, and understand the rights and privileges of Indian Princes, their obligations to the Paramount Power and their responsibilities towards their subjects. Mr. Buch tells his readers that the translation of "Our Indian Protectorate" into Gujerati, offered serious difficulties which he struggled through by borrowing from the Sanskrit language, and he hopes he has conscientiously kept to the literal meaning of the writer. It was a literary undertaking of no small value, and should be of use to the Gujerati reading public for whom it has been accomplished.

The Goddess, by Richard Marsh (Bell's Indian and Colonial Library). In this story, we are instantly launched into the incomprehensible and the tragic. We have a dream that shadows, realities, and a collection of the most peculiar people all acting with a vigor and decision and a muscular disregard of the finer amenities of life that is rarely met with in civilised life. The murder and the mystery are explainable to the reader almost at once, and he is driven wild by the dulness of all the actors in the tragedy, police included, for not one of them even seems to suspect the real facts. We have the hero of the story actuated by a sudden and overwhelming emotion, and at the same time remaining in a severely practical frame of mind that caused him to act not only with decision but with no small measure of violence in support of his theory that the person self-accused of the murder is not guilty, though proofs of guilt are numerous and manifest. Altogether it is a story that goes with a rush, and will keep the reader interested.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Matters are livening up in the world of professional golf. A. Herd has been busy with J. Braid and Kelly, the latter the professional of the Norwich Club. Fernie, too, has been trying his metal against A. H. Scott, whilst those old opponents, Andrew Kirkaldy and W. Auchterlonie, have been delighting golfers in the north of Scotland with exhibitions of their prowess.

The most important and most interesting encounter has naturally been that between James Braid and Sunday Herd, over the Cromer links, the home green of that popular young professional, Willie Aveston, who all golfers will be pleased to hear is once more about again, after a very protracted illness, which has kept him away from the golf links for the better part of twelve months. Now, however, that he is regaining his health it is to be hoped that we will once again see him in the front of the professional ranks. His form at the beginning of last season would lead one to the conclusion that he could claim to be considered one of the most promising of the younger generation; and as the latter class have during the present campaign exhibited a decided lack of ability in tackling their seniors a player like Aveston can ill be missed. But to return to the original theme. Herd is to be sincerely congratulated on his success, and judging by the scores returned, particularly in the first round, his play must have been quite in accordance with what we were apt to associate with the round-bodied able Sandy a year or two ago. Then he was in the habit of carrying all before him. Certainly he seems to have had slightly the best of fortune against Braid in the fact that the latter was the victim of mishaps on one or two occasions; but I hear that Herd played the more consistent golf of the two, whilst his putting, the key to Herd's game, as it is to that of most first-class players, was more confident than has been the case for some time past.

Kirkaldy and Auchterlonie apparently had a great about at Strathpeffer, the latter just having the pull by defeating his opponent in the second round, decided by strokes, by the narrow margin of one. Miss Adair, who is apparently having an extended tour of the Scottish greens, partnered Auchterlonie against Kirkaldy and Kenny, but were defeated by three holes. Willie Fernie, in tackling Scott over his home green, was giving a little away to the latter in the matter of local knowledge, and it was not a cause for surprise that he was defeated, and there might be a very different tale to tell if the match was played over Troon.

The summer meeting of the Harlech Club, which always proves one of the most interesting annual golfing events in the Principality, obtained even a better entry than usual last week. The principal trophy of the week, the aggregate gold medal (scratch) fell to Mr. A. C. Blain, his eventual total of 88 and 85—173 being three strokes in front of Mr. S. W. Blathwayt, who is a regular attendant at the Welsh meeting. I am told that the course was in excellent condition, and that it is really a good green, the hazards and the length of the holes being good; whilst the putting-greens could not have been improved upon. If they have better links in Wales they must really be first class.

Saturday's competition at Leasowe for the "Rangoon" Cup must awake pleasant memories in the minds of several of the members of the club who took part in the contest on Saturday, as the trophy was presented to the Leasowe Club by several members of the Rangoon Club in remembrance of several pleasant foregatherings on the links of Machrihanish, in which the members of the respective organisations met in friendly rivalry. It was some what appropriate that victory should rest with Mr. D. Walker, as he was far from being a stranger to these annual peregrinations of the members of the local club to the links near Campbeltown. These visits at one time had almost assumed the importance of an annual event.

J. H. Taylor has made a somewhat inauspicious start in the land of the "Stars and Stripes," as at Long Branch he suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of two professionals, Wilson and Martin. But these best-ball matches count for little, as in one individual match the fortune of the combination of the two means everything. Thus, it is quite possible for a player of Taylor's calibre to defeat the best of even three balls, and again be beaten when opposed to only two of these said three, and that in spite of the fact that the average individual calibre of his opponents' game may in both matches be relatively the same. At least, that is my experience of this class of match—a somewhat extended experience, I may be pardoned for saying.

Among the decisions that have recently been published by the Rules of Golf Committee are two or three of more than ordinary interest. A short time ago at the Bushey Hall ladies' meeting a competitor was disqualified by the Ladies' Golfing Union because several errors in her card had been, quite honestly and properly, rectified before it was formally handed to the secretary. The Committee has decided that nothing wrong was done, so that the decision of the Ladies' Union is overruled. The trouble now is that the player in question would have won the prize had the Union accepted her card. Another decision bears the surprising headnote, "Striking opponent's caddie after opponent has holed." At first sight it looks like a shameful display of temper on the part of some Sheringham player, merely because he had lost the hole. He should not do this sort of thing; many people lose holes quite frequently; and, besides, it was hardly the caddie's fault. But on closer investigation one finds that it is all right, and one's indignation has been based on a total misapprehension. It was a question of a player's playing the like after his opponent had holed out, and striking his opponent's caddie, who was standing at the hole. The Committee decided that the man playing the odd had at least secured a half, and that nothing that the other man could do—temper or no temper—could deprive him of it. Quite a fair question for decision.

The Timperley Club deserve our gratitude for securing a decision that, while it is certainly an extension of the law, is most equitable. Here again it was the thorny question of returning cards, and in this case the wrong handicap had been entered and deducted, and the player was, through no fault of his own, disqualified. This looked like hard lines, and some what analogous to the fine of a penny that one has to pay for having absent-minded correspondents who forget to stamp their letters. Of course one can see at once that the rules on marking must be strict and strictly applied, even though an occasional innocent has to be sacrificed. But the decision against disqualification in this particular case seems quite right, and the dictum that "the deduction of the handicap is a matter for the club officials"—upon which it is based—is satisfactorily clear and definite for us all.

H. H. Hilton.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or stomach troubles. The Fragrant "Floriline" being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE GIBRALTAR OF INDIA.

THE DEPOSED MAHARAJAH'S FORTRESS.

A Sarath Kumar Ghosh writes to a home paper:—

The deposition of the Maharajah of Bharatpur for misgovernment recalls to mind two of the most remarkable episodes of Indian history. A fortress of wonderful natural strength, Bharatpur has the proud distinction of having withstood the fiercest assaults of Lord Lake, the able colleague of Sir Arthur Wellesley, at the height of his victorious career.

Ranjit Singh, Maharajah of Bharatpur, was one of the first princes of India to enter into an alliance with the British Government. In the Maharatta war of 1803 against Scindia a Bharatpur contingent helped Lord Lake to gain the victory of Laswari; but when, the following year, war broke out also with Holkar, the Bharatpur troops withdrew from the alliance, and even gave shelter to the shattered forces of Holkar beneath the walls of Deeg.

Lord Lake forthwith attacked Deeg and carried it by assault. Then he laid siege to Bharatpur itself. The town was surrounded by a mud wall of great height and thickness, and protected by numerous bastions. The garrison was estimated at 8,000 men; Lord Lake's force as 12,000.

Being deficient in heavy artillery, the besiegers made little impression on the massive earthworks. At last, after losing more than a third of his army, Lord Lake gave up the siege.

The failure of the attack under a general second to none in Indian reputation gave the fortress a unique importance in popular estimation. The prestige of the British Government was at stake. A hundred victories elsewhere were discounted by this one defeat. Men talked of it with bated breath and whispered mysteriously of a divine mandate that had endowed the citadel with perpetual impregnability.

It became a public danger—no less serious because it was sentimental. It had to be captured at any cost. The Government bided its time.

THE SECOND SIEGE.

In 1825 the reigning Maharajah died, and the succession was disputed by two cousins. One imprisoned the other, and placed himself on the throne. That was the opportunity the British Government was long awaiting. A magnificent army was despatched under Lord Combermere to rescue the captive.

The besieging force under this general was 25,000 men; but the chief difference between this and the former siege was in the number and quality of the artillery. Whereas Lord Lake's siege-train consisted of only fourteen guns, his successor had 112, all of the finest pattern then invented, some of which were mortars and howitzers throwing 8in. to 13in. shells. Supplementing these were forty field-guns and ten 5 1-2in. field-howitzers.

The investment commenced on December 10, 1825. The garrison, consisting of 8,000 regulars, gave no sign of life. When the besieging forces were taking up the several vantage-grounds in front, a few of the fort guns had fired on them at long range, but, doing little damage and fearing to waste ammunition, they had sunk into sullen silence.

So splendid a corps of engineers Lord Combermere had brought with him that the parallels were finished and the investment completed by the 21st. Desiring to save the women and children in the town from the horrors of a siege, he sent a message offering them a free passage. No answer was given to this offer.

By the 24th every exit was closed, and all the 112 siege-guns placed in advanced position, some of them within 200 yards of the wall. On that day the bombardment commenced. So terrible a shower of shells and round-shot was poured into the town and fort that many of the defenders' guns—all of a comparatively feeble range—were overwhelmed and destroyed.

On the night of the 23th the garrison made a sortie, captured the most advanced battery, were driven back by reinforcements, charged and captured it again, and once more were repulsed.

The next day, as if in one last desperate effort all the surviving fort guns opened fire with great precision, but did little execution. Their range was too small, and the British batteries too well masked.

In reply, the besiegers guns opened the final bombardment from a distance of scarcely 200 yards. The salvos were magnificent and the execution terrible. Fires broke out throughout the town and drove the garrison within the shelter of the fort.

APPARENTLY IMPREGNABLE.

At this stage the remarkable character of the siege became manifest. Notwithstanding the splendid artillery practice of the besiegers, no actual impression could be made upon the massive mud walls.

Whatever damage was done by day was repaired by night. The garrison worked like moles, and now in absolute silence—save only when an assault was attempted.

They began to gather courage from the ineffectual bombardment. Their leaders went among them and exhorted them to fresh efforts. Their high priest came down and reminded them of an ancient prophecy.

There was an old legend that the walls of Bharatpur had been built by the gods themselves, who, admiring their handiwork, had decreed that the fortress could not be captured unless "an alligator came across the sea to besiege it."

This was practically endowing the fortress with perpetual invulnerability. The alligator was a fresh-water creature—they had many such beasts kept in pampered state in their sacred tanks—and they fed these beasts with choice morsels that they denied to their starving brethren, lest they angered the favourite of the gods.

Thus they lay secure in their prophecy. The besiegers themselves, recognising the futility of a bombardment alone, took to mining. The garrison laughed scornfully, and dug counter-mines.

WHERE THE "ALLIGATOR" CAME IN.

Then came the most astonishing thing that has ever happened even in India, the land of marvels. The garrison of the town that had repulsed Lake, that had so far withstood his successor in spite of every disadvantage, were now seized with a sudden panic—a panic that freezes up human courage and makes strong men impotent as babes.

For the first time they learnt the name of the besieging general. Had it been Napoleon, or Marlborough, or Wellington, they would have laughed with scorn in the consciousness of safety under a divine promise. But at the name of Combermere, a third-rate mediocrity utterly unknown in the annals of war, they trembled in fear.

"Combemar" in their language meant "an alligator"; and he had "come across the sea to besiege them."

The rest was inevitable. The mines were sprung on the night of January 18, 1826, and the grand assault delivered on the following morning. The garrison, indeed, fought with the courage of despair, but in the knowledge of certain defeat. Behold! the ancient prophecy of many centuries was at last fulfilled; the sceptre had passed to alien hands.

The Jat Grenadiers, the flower of the beleaguered army, threw themselves bodily into the breach, and perished to a man.

Thus was Bharatpur taken.

STRUGGLE FOR PERSIAN GULF.

COMBINATION OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The announcement that France, by purchasing a large piece of land at Bushire, has at last obtained a real footing in the south of Persia, is considerably more important than might appear at first sight.

It is important to Great Britain because Great Britain is struggling hard to keep her present position in the Persian Gulf, having Russia for a rival, and because we can have no alternative but to presume that France will use whatever influence she may possess on the side of her Muscovite friend.

In a recent article in the "Express" the present writer gave some idea of the immense power which Russia has obtained in Persia. That power is very much greater in the north than in the south, and has been obtained almost wholly at the expense of Great Britain, for one of the two fundamental principles of Russia's policy in Persia is the usurpation of British influence, the other being the weakening and demoralising of the Persian Government and people. And Russia has triumphed all along the line.

ALL-POWERFUL RUSSIA.

At the Court of Tehran Russia is to-day all-powerful, occupying the same position that Great Britain did at the beginning of the century. Step by step has the northern Colossus advanced, and step by step has Great Britain retreated—towards the Persian Gulf.

A few years ago it seemed as if Great Britain, beaten though she was in the north, would manage to hold her position in the south. The suggested British railway from Egypt to India by way of one or two ports on the Persian Gulf appeared to be more of a probability than a Trans-Persian railway uniting the Caucasus with the Gulf, but of late the position of affairs has altered considerably, and not to our advantage. Indeed, there is not the slightest doubt that, from the British point of view, the political situation in that part of the world is most unsatisfactory.

The British influence rests to a large extent upon trade. Seventy-three per cent. of the trade of Bushire and the other ports of the Persian Gulf is in the hands of British merchants. But the point is—How long is this British commercial predominance likely to last?

Let us see.

When, in February last, Russia made Persia a loan of £2,500,000, to be repaid in seventy-five years, it was arranged that the interest should be guaranteed by the Customs' revenue, exclusive of the Customs of the ports of the Persian Gulf and the province of Fars.

HOW OUR CONTROL PASSES.

The reason why this exception was made was that in 1892 Reuter—for Great Britain—granted a loan of half a million sterling, which seemed to secure British interests in the Gulf ports. This British loan stood in the way of Russia; consequently, it was expressly stipulated eight months ago that out of the £2,500,000 advanced the money owing to Great Britain should be paid. Thus the southern ports pass out of British control. That is the first step.

The second, and more important one, comes when Persia cannot pay Russia the interest on the capital—and it is a part of the Russian scheme that the interest is not paid—when, of course, the representatives of the Czar step into all the Persian Custom Houses and "control" them. It will be a bad day for British trade in Persia when they do.

And now France comes into the field—no doubt in perfect good understanding with her ally—and Great Britain's position is menaced more seriously than ever. For Russia will never rest until her power has reached the Persian Gulf. That great arm of the Indian Ocean has been one of her objectives ever since the days of Peter the Great, and, though she has advanced slowly, she has done so very surely, taking, at every step, infinite pains to consolidate her position on the new ground she had obtained. She wants to get to the Indian Ocean for trade purposes, and—this is much more important in her eyes—to make her position as a Great Power even more gigantic than it already is. But it is to the interest of Great Britain that Russia fails in this attempt, a point which nearly every authoritative writer on the subject has emphasised. Unfortunately, there are some who believe that the time has now come by for effective resistance, and, if this is proved to be so, it will be to the lasting discredit of British diplomacy.—*Express.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WOODEN VETERANS.

ANCIENT SAILING CRAFT THAT STILL HOLD THEIR OWN AGAINST STEAM.

Alas for the white-winged fleets that added so much of grace and beauty to the ever young and beautiful ocean! They are doomed to disappear, and although with peculiar tenacity the old ships survive, the fact that inevitable wastage is not being replaced at all, can only have the speedy result of their extinction.

Under the same flag, with the ordinary care of upkeep, old ships show few signs of age. With one class in particular is this noticeable—the blunt-ended, stumpy-sparred coasters that may still be found haunting our minor ports in great numbers. There are, or were a month or two ago, vessels among them that were built before 1800 had dawned. For a century and more their brave oaken breast-hooks and green-heart beams have braved all the storms of a hundred British winters around these stern coasts of ours and still they trudge gallantly to and fro. Or take the East Indiaman of the first half of this century; the noble frigate-built ships that bore to the infant colonies those pioneers who have laid the foundations and fitted the tie-beams of that vast network of commercial and Imperial interests down South. To quote the names of only a few of these

WELL-BELOVED OLD SHIPS,

—how many hearts will warm at the mention of the Paramatta, the Sobraon, La Hoque, Lord Warden, Renown, Shannon, Lightning, and Agamemnon. What hosts of men and women now risen to wealth and fame remember with unbounded affection the old ship in which they first "came out."

One by one those beautiful old fliers, however, being displaced by steam and larger sailing ships, were brought up by the Scandinavians and put into the trade which always marked the last stage in the downward path of a sailing ship, the carriage of timber. Neglected in every detail, cut down in their beautiful equipment aloft, with a wind-mill pump rigged just before the mizen-mast, the gallant old vessels became almost unrecognisable except by their names and some details of hull construction that could not be changed without expense. They came no more into aristocratic docks to have their faces blackened by the proximity of modern fliers, they might be found in obscure corners of river tiers, in refuges for the unfortunate, like the Regent's Canal Docks or Limehouse Docks.

But there is a later class of ship that may fairly claim to be called old and yet still preserve all the characteristics of youth. They still run as they did thirty years ago, are still to be found at their appointed places in the docks they always used to occupy, still figure in the shipping lists. In speaking of ships like these one is always reminded of that gallant fleet in all their bravery of

GREEN AND GOLD STRIPES

that fly the red and blue flag with a white star on the intersecting line. You will find them still in the same old corner of the East India Dock, whither they have come and whence they have sailed for so many years. And bearded skippers, their hair streaked with grey come down to look, at the splendid ship in which they made their first voyage as pale, trembly brassbound apprentices, smitten by what they saw and heard in that strange new life. Or retired men in country homes reading this brief reminiscence will find queer sensations stealing over them at the names of the Sophocles, Patriarch, Jerusalem, Aviemore, Pericles, Romanoff, Samuel Pumsoll, to say nothing of such veterans, now we fear no more, as the Maid of Judah, or the Ascalon, and the lost clipper of clippers, the lovely Thermopylæ. A generation of "sailors" are growing up who know not the doughty deeds of the latter ship, how she made not only

THE FASTEST PASSAGE,

to Australia ever made in sail—fifty-seven days—but always went thence to China and home in the shortest time it had ever been done.

Or how the Shannon, of Greens, once sailed from Melbourne to London and returned to Sandridge Pier, having handled two full cargoes in five months and twenty-seven days! Strolling round the docks a short time ago the writer saw a ship, light, towering up above the quay, and she seemed like an old friend, but looked so fresh and new that it seemed impossible. Yet it was the same old Thessalus who, with her sister ship, the Mermaras, has for some thirty years held so high a place in fo'c'sle legend.

THE NAMING OF YACHTS.

In the naming of pleasure craft, as in all the activities of modern leisure, there has, says the "New York Times," developed a fashion which varies so progressively that the decade within which a yacht was launched may almost be guessed from her name. The days of such feminine appellations as Minnie B. or Lucy S., with their frank romance, has passed away. It is so rarely that the smart racer or trim spoon-bowed cruiser of modern build is seen with such a name at her stern that like syllables bring at once to the mental vision of yachtsmen a bulky, stubby-bowed, and heavily railed craft of the type that a generation or two ago furnished so much sport for their forebears. Chronologically, it was the second initial of these nominatives that first disappeared with changing fashion. Then came an innumerable host of Alices, Dons, Marions and the like, still bearing the tinge of youthful romance, but with a somewhat more delicate veiling of the exact identity of the young persons for whom the yacht was christened. Finally, with the growth in wealth of the yacht-owning class, the consequent increase in size and dignity of the pleasure craft, and the even greater preponderance of staid men of family among the yacht owners, even these indefinite feminine names became fewer, until now, except among the small sail-boats, they are rarities. In the latter seventies and early eighties began a period when classical mythology waxed high in favour as a source for the names of both steam and sailing yachts. This was the natal period of the Galatea, the first Hera, Mr. F. W. Hinman's Diana, several Atalantas, including the big steam yacht just sold by Mr. G. Gould to the Colombian Government, Mr. W. L. Crow's sloop Ariadne, Mr. S. A. Cooper's yawl Proteus, the steam yachts Argo and Ceres, and ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra. Many such names are still chosen, notable examples in recent years being Colonel Oliver H. Payne's big sea-going steam yacht Aphrodite, built as late as two years ago, Mrs. Julia Curtis's Calypso, and Mr. G. L. Day's big schooner Enaymion, which was completed only last October. Almost contemporaneous with the draft upon classical mythology was the resort to Teutonic folk-lore and Arthurian legend. This left such names as Brunhilde, Guinevere, Gunhilde, and even Merlin. Indian syllables then came into the greatest favour, and many more or less euphonious appellations resulted. The labials of the red man furnished an almost inexhaustible source for the naming of pleasure craft, and although they were most popular in the earlier part of the present decade, it is not uncommon for a new yacht to be christened with one of these most characteristically American names. The tribal names Algonquin Choctaw, Iroquois, &c., were soon pre-empted, and more happy results were then obained in the adoption of purely euphonions combinations of syllables, such as Kalolah, the name borne by Miss A. W. Thayer's steam yacht Osceola Utowand, Newasi, and Ounamiche. During the past few years there has been a tendency to choose for new yachts names supposedly characteristic of some quality of the best.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic deutifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membrance, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented thrcugh out the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

For Sale in Bombay by:—Treacher & Co, Ld., Thomson & Taylor, Kemp & Co. Beynon & Co., V. Fucile & Co., N Powell & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—Beynon & Co, Igatpura Lonauli, and Bhusawal, Co operative Stores; and all first-class Chemists.

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SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. N. Z. W. Co., African Depot: Lennon Ltd., Cape Town, Durbern and Port Elizabeth. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.

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LIMITED.

LIPTONS TEAS: Best and cheapest.
LIPTONS TEAS: Drunk by all classes.
LIPTONS TEAS: Demand still increasing.
LIPTONS TEAS: Pure, fragrant and rich.

LIPTONS COFFEES.

LIPTONS COFFEES: Roast and ground daily,
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LIPTONS COFFEES: Are the freshest and best.

LIPTONS PROVISIONS.

First quality only:
Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Jam, Biscuits, &c. &c.

LIPTONS WHISKIES.

Try Liptons Fine Old Scotch Whiskey.

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Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Milkmaid

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Milk

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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This Perfume appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes.*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

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THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

CALCUTTA - - -

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

LONDON is full of Americans, and the shops are dressed for them with autumnal and even winter fashions, the latest designs in furs being displayed for the benefit of Transatlantic purchasers. England is the headquarters of the fur-dressing industry, and thousands on thousands of skins cross the Atlantic half a dozen times; first, to be dressed and made up, and afterwards as part of the wardrobe of our fair American cousins.

A neat travelling dress is made of West of England tweed in a purplish tone of heather-mixture. The bands of trimming are merely rows of machine stitching which pass round the skirt, down the centre, and round the hem. The little coat fits closely to the figure, opening slightly in front to show a cream-coloured muslin blouse and a black crepe-de-chine tie, the ends of which are caught into gilt ferrets. The scalloped revers are faced with pale mauve panne, stitched down upon the tweed. The straw hat has no trimming that could be spoiled by weather. It consists merely of a ribbon rosette and a couple of pen plumes. The small buttons that appear on the bodice are merely for ornament, not for use. The sleeves are of the plainest and simplest make. The English tailor excels all others in the world in turning out such costumes as this, which have a pefect style to recommend them, without a scrap of anything verging on the elaborate or ostentatious. Tweeds are now made so light and soft that a costume need not weigh more than a couple of pounds, especially when the skirt is unlined, but worn over a petticoat that matches it in colour in some degree.

Tweed is also the material of the mountaineering dress. The skirt is bound with leather and a couple of rows of braid round the short, cutaway coat from the only trimming. A stout, serviceable pocket is provided. The little coat can be thrown open. Under it is a muslin blouse or front, with a plain black belt to match the tie. The shady hat has a black band round it and an eagle's wing. English women, who used to excite derision by travelling abroad in dresses of the most unsuitable material and make, are now better looked after in this respect than even French or Austrians. There is some small item, however, in which our countrywomen very often fail to be as neat and trim as they usually are in the rest of their costume, and that is the veil. It is only too often a wretched rag, dragged anyhow across the traveller's toque, and visibly ready to split without a moment's notice. A false economy seems to mark the veil for its own for some inscrutable reason. Freshness does not often characterise it, and yet this is the most valuable quality in dress. Neat shoes are by no means the invariable accompaniment of a neat, well-made dress. And yet nothing tells more eloquently in favour of the wearer than an immaculate chaussure. The only way to ensure it is to have the shoes worn in rotation, never two days consecutively.

After a rough day's work in mud or dust the shoes are cleaned in the morning, and if worn before the cream or paste applied has had time to dry in, a very shabby look is the result, and also more wear and tear of the kid or leather than if a day's rest were granted it. The wooden heels with which the cheaper kind of shoe is now generally furnished break down very quickly when some hours a day are spent in walking, as is generally the case during Continental tours. These heels are very much lighter than those made of leather, and are for that reason very popular, but nothing gives a shabbier look to the traveller than a shoe that is worn down at heel. For this season it is better to choose a low, leather heel than a high wooden one. The latter throws the foot out of its natural poise, and is consequently more fatiguing to the wearer than a low heel. The fault of most English-made shoes is that they are cut too narrow across the sole, the "tread," as shoemakers call it. This makes the uppers wear out very quickly at the sides, where they are pressed down upon the ground to afford the foot sufficient room. The days are gone when size four was the average wear of Englishwomen. Increase in height and the outdoor life led by girls have had their influence upon the foot, and sizes 6 and 7 are now the average. Shoemakers tell of girls for whom sizes 8 and 9, and even 10, are made. They affirm that bicycling has greatly developed the feet of Englishwomen.

Some of the newest tweed costumes are strapped with coloured silk. A dun-coloured tweed is brightened with stitched strappings of soft grey blue, patterned with rose and dull green. The bolero bodice is ornamented in this way with very smart effect. With a fresh, neat front of muslin or chiffon, this gives the travelling dress an air of gaiety and brightness that suits it for the luncheon table or tea on the terrace at even the best hotels.

If a monument is ever raised to commemorate the virtues of the woman who has done the most for the world, it will not be erected to the woman genius—the poet, painter, writer, or reformer, valuable as their services have been. It will be built in honour of the capable woman—the woman who possesses what our New England cousins call "faculty," the woman of ability, adaptability, and capability, who has met every situation in life, and filled it with credit to herself and comfort to others. She may be the daughter of luxury, or she may be the child of poverty. You may find her taking degrees in college halls, or, uneducated uncultivated, living her lowly lot in the backwoods; but wherever she is, she is distinct from the woman about her, and is making her influence felt. If she is rich, she is a leader in fashion and society. Her dinners are the most talked of, her parties are recherche, her gowns are the most distinctive. She may not spend a penny more than her sister, who bungles everything and never achieves anything but mediocrity, but her affairs are always the successes of the season, simply because she is a capable manager. She knows all the byways of thrift. Give her the barest attic and the scantiest means, and yet she manages to make some sort of a habitable abiding-place, and breathes into it the spirit of home. She gets her children educated somehow, and started out in life, and if the records of our self-made men could be made known, nine times out of ten we would find that every one who raised himself from a district messenger or bootblack to some place of credit and honour had a mother who was a capable woman, and who gave him his first push upward. The capable woman is a good all-round worker. There is no department of woman's work that she cannot do without fuss and worry. She is the envy of her neighbours, because she always has good servants, and her servants are good because they have a clear head to direct them, and capable hands to teach them the proper way of performing their duties.

The week before last the world in general was going about enveloped in waterproofs, deploring the dreadful weather; last week the female portion, all smiles and happily content, was considering the possibility of getting a few more weeks out of muslin dress and pretty summer blouses. But, alas! with this week visions of muslins and such like materials have flown, and there is nothing left for us to do save dream over our autumn gowns. Perhaps these dreadful days are a blessing in disguise, because if it were all warmth and sunshine we might go on wearing our muslins, leaving aside all thought of heavier clothing until cold, chilly days would find us with nothing to wear.

Messrs. Arnott and Co, have such a number of lovely dresses in stock for the coming season. Two nice cloth costumes were chosen from among the number. One of these costumes has a truly Parisienne smack about it, as a dress bearing such a description never fails to please a woman. This pretty dress is of black cloth, trimmed with straps of black satin, piped with white at the edge. The other costume is delightfully smart and modish; it is in red cloth of a rather dull shade, the trimming thereon consisting of tucked black silk, which appears in the shape of straps disposed down the side of the coat, and forms the collar, thus finishing the costume in a most satisfactory fashion.

Lovely lace gowns of every description, writes a lady correspondent, will be much worn at the Dublin Horse Show. Alpaca in many colours and tweeds, especially Fingall tweeds, are sure to be immensely favoured. Many of the tweed costumes worn will be made after the fashion of that smart coat and skirt of Todd Burns' which was given in one of last week's illustrations; a costume which, let me tell you, won the approval of a great many of my readers. Of course Voiles and Foulards will on no account be in the background, and many handsome dresses of the latter material will be in evidence.

It will be a task in itself to admire the ruffles and boas which will meet our gaze. Nowadays our toilette is not considered complete without one of these most desirable adjuncts, so just think of the members we are sure to see. Most of them will be of chiffon or gauze in cream or black, and the newest ones stitched with coloured chenille. Those pretty net ruffles with the long chenille ends kept immensely in favour for a long time. Let me tell you for a fact that there is such a demand at present for these ruffles and boas that the manufacturers cannot in many cases cope with the demands. These same ruffles are so easily made at home that I wonder why women buy them. They are really expensive to buy, especially the elaborate ones, and they can be made at home for next to nothing.

A word of warning should be given to women who carry about their money in a careless way. "Remember the pickpocket, be on guard," should be their motto. Even when a woman is accompanied by her husband, or brother, or other fellow's brother, with a well-lined pocket, it is useless to tell her to leave her own money at home, No! she will not do it; it makes her so happy to be carrying money about her wherever she goes, even at the risk of the pickpocket getting hold of it. Those gloves which are sold with the little purse in the palm of one of them are very useful; of course, only small silver and gold may be carried so conveniently. Women as a rule hate to carry coppers, though they are really very useful sometimes, and it can never do any harm to have a few loose coppers in one's pockets. They will often save you changing silver, as for instance when you require to pay a tram fare, etc.

Women have a name for being stingy where the paying of car fares is concerned. In truth, jarveys dread the ladies. I hope, however that next week ladies will be more considerate. I rather pity the poor jarveys who have lost so much since the electric trams have started to run all over the city of Dublin.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NOTICES

Chills

Ever become chilled through and through?

The acute sensation of cold is followed by feverishness and aches in all parts of the body. Finally the whole trouble settles in the throat and lungs in the shape of a cough.

There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure these chills and coughs. A few doses are sufficient at first. More time is required later on.

Stop coughing and you will get well. Keep coughing and you invite bronchitis, pneumonia, or even consumption itself. Better stop your cough at once and thus end the whole matter.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants." MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, *Editress of "Baby."*

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

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A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

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"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"
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CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.
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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, &c.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by those celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregulari[ties]. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists. Proprietor:—

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Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No holes required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a nail, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for $1, post free, from

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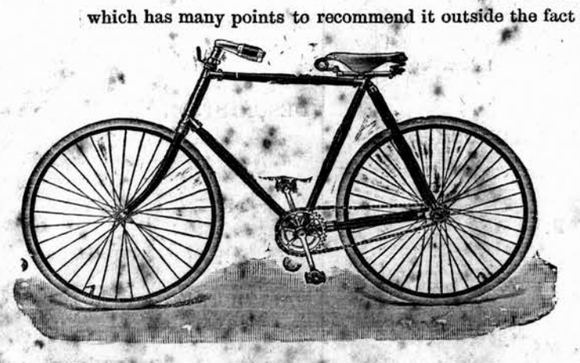
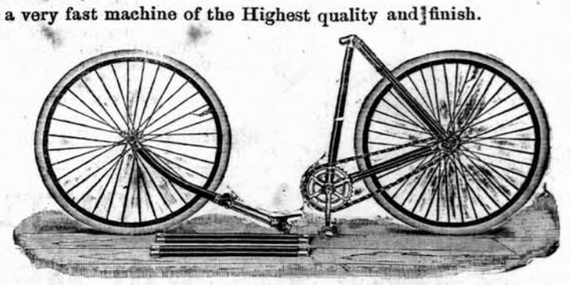
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs, "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

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NEW DEPARTURE IN SMALL LOCOMOTIVES. FIRST-CLASS ENGINES AT LOW PRICES, GIVING BEST RESULTS WITH COAL, WOOD, OR OIL AS FUEL.

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"Pon me Sole,"

OGDEN'S "GUINEA-GOLD" CIGARETTES ARE A BIT OF ALL-RIGHT!

PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.

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(The German Ambassador's Daughter.)

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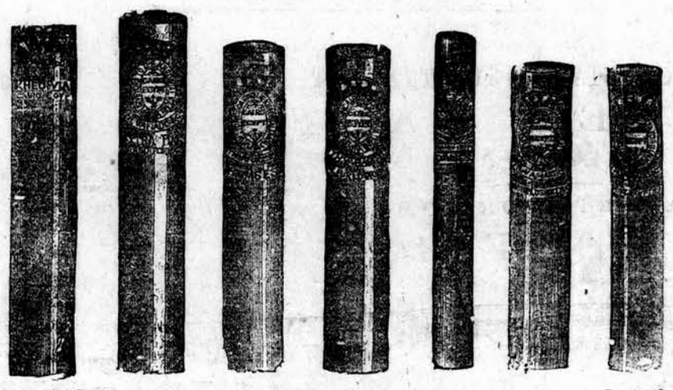

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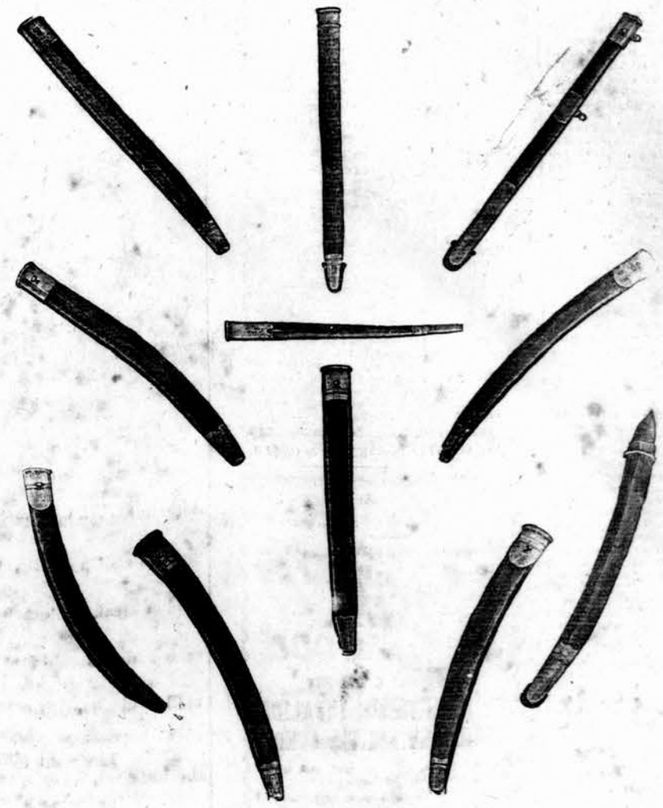

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